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JULY, 1904.

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THE

JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY

*The Metal Polishers,
Buffers, Platers,
Brass Molders & Brass
and Silver Workers
International Union
Of North America.*



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INTERNATIONAL PRESS

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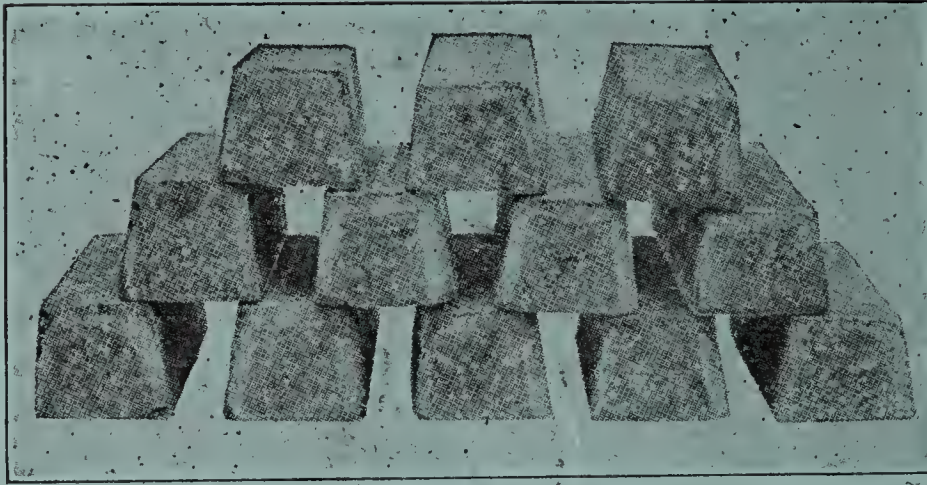
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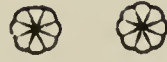
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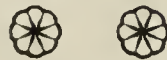
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Manufacturers of the Oxford Stoves and Ranges.

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You are requested not to purchase the goods of those manufacturers, and request YOUR FRIENDS to do likewise, until they treat men as men and recognize the rights of Organized Labor.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

**Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and
Silver Workers' International Union of North America.**

J. J. CULLEN, Sec.-Treas.

E. J. LYNCH, Int. Pres.

THE JOURNAL.

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THE INGRATITUDE OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

of Local 83, Brass Molders, of Chicago, Illinois, to the Officers and Membership of our International Union, who done so much for them in their hour of trial, and why their expulsion from the International Union.

On May 20th we received the following letter from the Secretary of Local 83, brass molders, Chicago, Ill. We herewith publish the letter, and wish that each and every member of the International Union would read it, not that it is a work of art, or a credit to any local, but because the International officers have been and are continually abused and lied about for the last six or seven months, both in meeting and out of meeting, and we made up our minds to publish some of those letters and let all know what we get. At the same time we publish this letter we wish to show you the ingratitude of those who have been mostly benefited by the International Union, especially Local 83. We also propose to show you what this local paid to the International Union since they were organized, in October, 1897, to June 1st, 1904; the benefits they have derived from affiliation with our International Union to the present time, as well as the amount of money they have received from the International and local unions, thus saving the Secretary of Local 83, Bro. Reckendorf, the trouble of examining his books.

When the brass molders local was

organized in 1897 the wages of that craft was very low, several of the molders working for \$2 to \$2.25 per day. Through the efforts of Bro. Philip Duffy, and the prestige of the International Union, as well as through its financial assistance, with the co-operation of the other locals in Chicago, their wages were increased until the minimum scale was \$3 per day. When the locals in Chicago decided to present a proposition to the chandelier manufacturers last November, the molders, among the others, asked for an increase in wages, amounting to 25 cents per day. They were part of the locals in the city of Chicago who were interested in the chandelier strike that has been on in that city for some time, and their members were as persistent, and, in organizations, and received their pro fact, more persistent, than any other local in getting what they believed they were entitled to. Conference after conference with the manufacturers was held by us, and each the molders were represented. They received the same treatment as the other organizations, and received their pro rata share

of financial assistance from this office. From January until their sympathetic strike in April they received \$1,105.68 from this office, and after their sympathetic strike was endorsed by the International Executive Board, they believed that we should send them the complete receipts of the International Union.

They were continually telling us about how the other locals in Chicago were treating them, and demanded that they receive money, as they themselves believed that they were the whole organization in the city of Chicago, particularly the whole International Union. We do not believe such. We know they voted for this strike, as well as the members of other locals in Chicago, and should receive their pro rata share of strike pay, after being endorsed by the Board, which they did, although they had only nineteen men out, while Local 143 had over two hundred and sixty-five, still they were not anything like the members of Local 83. Some two weeks ago they sent a dispatch to this office, which reads as follows:

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1904.

Mr. James J. Cullen, Germania Bank Building, New York:

Local 83 is now left alone to win this fight. We can, if you send money by Saturday. 6 and 127 have laid down.

AL. WIEDERCHT,
W. L. MOLONEY.
THOS. STEVENSON.

The General Secretary, Bro. Cullen, had forwarded on to them what share of the funds were available, and one week later we received this letter from the Secretary of Local 83:

Brass Molders' Union of Chicago, formerly Attached to M. P., B., P., B. M., B. and S. W. Union of N. A. Chicago, Ill., May 20th, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Lynch, Germania Bank Building, New York City.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the brass molders last Tuesday night,

which was called for the purpose of finding out whether we could go along and fight on an empty stomach and still belong to the International; the situation was gone over carefully; every brother had his say of what he thought of the way that the brass molders were being treated. They came to the understanding that as long as the International could do nothing for us in the way of financial aid, even moral support, there was a motion made and seconded that we withdraw from your International. It was carried unanimous. A motion was made that we take a rising vote; every man in the hall rose. Some 280 members were there. I was instructed to notify you, and explain our reason. As long as we were affiliated with your body as Local 83, brass molders, we never had the help of the International to get us anything. All that No. 83 ever got they went out and got it by themselves, and spent their own hard earned dollars to get it, and never got nothing but abuse from your body. When we went out the first of the year we knew what was going to happen in the wind up, and that was that Local 83 would still be fighting when the other locals were down and out. The first to go down were the chandelier makers, Local 143; then the brass workers, Local 127, declared the strike off; and then the polishers and buffers practically did, as they told their men that they could not go back out any more, and wanted to go back to work, they could do nothing to prevent them. Local 83 would not have taken the stand it has if they were not receiving any financial support; but were unwilling to take moral support and live on that. Local 83 made a good fight for the International here when the members of the other crafts affiliated with us were going back in droves. Local 83's men were still willing to keep on battling. Out of the 176 men we had out we had four desertions, and two of them came out after being in the shops only three days. There is not another union in Chicago; but none that has such a record as this for standing pat, as we are not receiving a cent from the International. For five weeks our men were around the shops doing picket duty, and they did

not receive a cent. When they did pay us some, it was \$2 to the single and \$3 to the married men, and some did not receive a cent. That was our weekly payments. Your own polishers' local here paid \$6 a week to its members from the time they came out, and when they could not pay them they went back. That was last week that they made the last payment of \$6 a week.

The final knockout blow came to Local 83 when Locals 127 and 6 signed an open shop agreement, with no wage scale in it, nor hours nor apprentice clause. Our local refused to have anything to do with it, and now we do not want you to think we had no reason to withdraw from your body, but it had to be. I am giving you the facts as plain as I can make them without going too deep. The brass molders were always willing to help the other crafts of our International, but they are sick and tired of the officers of some of the locals in Chicago and the officers of the International Union. We always thought, and we still think, that Chicago was the foundation of the International, and when the officers of the International let this strike go on as it has been without showing their face here we came to the conclusion that there was a nigger in the fence. We never, nor anybody else, ever heard of a big strike like this one is where the International President was not on the field for one day at least in a month and use his brains in settling up the trouble in favor of the unions, and not the other way. When things confront us that way we came to the conclusion that it was high time that we take to the tall timbers. As for thanks for any favor you ever did us you will have to wait, as I will have to look up our book from the time we affiliated with you, and see if you ever did anything to speak of. You might think that you are doing a great thing. You and your partner in the office down there told Meyers, of Local 6, you would ——— all before you get through; but if yourself and partner's ——— ain't any bigger than your brains you will have a hard time doing any ———. I will now close, hoping you can keep a still pencil, for when you want to do anything like

you says, why remember there are a few more left.

F. RECKENDORF,
Recording Secretary.

No. 11 N. Leavitt St., Chicago.

In the letter they claim that the International Union never done anything for them, that whatever they got was gained by spending their own hard earned dollars. We will show you that they not only spent their own dollars that they sent us, but that they spent several thousand hard dollars of other members throughout the country to assist them when they needed it.

Following is the amount received by the International Union from Local 83 since it was organized in October, 1897.

Per capita tax, etc.....	\$4,741 32
Amount paid by the International Union for the benefit of Local 83, Chicago, Ill., since the local was organized in 1897, to June 1st, 1904:	
Amount of strike benefits paid to Local 83, to Jan. 1, 1904.....	\$1,000 00
Amount of strike benefits from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1904.	1,108 65
Death benefits paid to Local 83.....	600 00
Amount donated by the International Union for Local 83 conspiracy case.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous amounts paid in the interest of Local 83 by International Union....	711 65
Amount collected from the different locals for Local 83 for conspiracy case....	6,000 00
Total amount paid Local 83 by International Union...	5,420 30
Total amount paid Local 83 by locals.....	6,000 00
Total....	\$11,420 30
Amount overdrawn by Local 83 from International and local unions..	6,678 91

We wish furthermore to inform them that each and every local

in Chicago had done as much for their membership as has Local 83, and had Local 83 and its Executive Board acted conjointly with the other locals in Chicago things might be different to-day in that city, but it seems they had the mistaken idea they must be the whole organization, or nothing.

Whether the members in Chicago broke away, as the molders claim, I do not know. That is a question for the officers of the locals in Chicago to answer, and I believe they can, but I believe that each and every member, with a few exceptions, who belonged to the International Union in Chicago were just as honest, just as willing to fight, and as true to the principles of the trade union movement as were the members of Local 83.

On January 1st I was called to the city of Chicago, and remained there two weeks in order to try if possible to straighten out the grievance in that city. We had several conferences, with the manufacturers, but at each conference we could accomplish nothing. I was there again for a week in February. On my return from California, where I was adjusting grievances, and again in March, but each time I visited Chicago nothing could be done, as the men were determined to fight; so were the manufacturers. If any person offered a suggestion looking towards a settlement at that time some of the members of Local 83 would be under the impression that he was butting in, and would be told to keep his hands off; therefore, there was nothing left to do but wait until the locals themselves were willing to accept a proposition. The last time I left Chicago I notified Bro. Joyce that if my services were needed he could immediately dispatch for me and I would go to Chicago and do what laid in my power to settle the strike, but

if there was no chance of a settlement and there was no proposition in view, the locals would accept, I suggested to him that I could act on grievances in other parts of the country.

In March and April Bro. Curley went to Chicago and remained there for over ten days to see if he could not settle the grievance. He visited the manufacturers, and with the same result as I had; no settlement could be arrived at. If Local 83, or any other local in Chicago, thought that an Executive officer would benefit their case, we were only too ready and willing to send one, but so long as they did not need his services, besides Bro. Joyce being on the ground, we believed that he could attend to the matter, or notify us; but seeing no settlement, or a chance of a settlement, he let us attend to the wants of other locals where something could be done.

During the last five months I have spent twenty-three days in Chicago, ten days in the office, and the balance of the time I have been acting on grievances in different parts of the country and visiting locals. I therefore, have no apology to offer Local 83 for my absence from Chicago, as, if my presence were needed, they would be only too willing and ready to call me there, but of course they must have something to kick about, and it is but natural I and Bro. Cullen must act as the targets.

The Secretary states that all the members of Local 83 were present at this meeting, and 280 of them stood up to leave the International Union. I doubt it; and I furthermore doubt that there are over five members in Local 83 who would countenance sending out such a filthy letter as this, because a majority of the members of Local 83—yes, over 95 per cent. of them—are men who believe

in the labor movement, and who are honest and fair enough to treat others as they would like others to treat them, but as long as they allow a few to use them by writing such letters they have got to take their share of the disgrace and responsibility.

As for C. B. Meyer's report on his return to Chicago, I do not know whether he said this or not; if he did, though, he is wrong, for nothing of the kind would be used by Bro. Cullen or myself in or out of this office.

Local 83 wished us to forward them money when we had none. If we could not get it, why did we not? Very likely the officers of Local 83 thought the General Secretary should loot a bank, any old way, but send it to them. If that were not quick enough, why hold up all death benefits, close the office, do not pay the legitimate debts, but send it to them, or as some members like Bro. Meyers suggested, borrow fifty thousand and send it to them. Borrow the treasuries of locals who spent years in saving a few dollars for a rainy day, and after the International Union would go responsible for thousands of dollars, if they could get it, with no chance of repaying it. We suppose Local 83 would have taken the same action it has now, in place of remaining and paying back the hard-earned money the locals in Chicago borrowed throughout the country. We recommended the locals assess themselves to help the men out in Chicago. We do not believe in robbing them.

Now, let us for a few brief moments review strikes, strikes in general, and we will get at the root of the whole affair, and show you why Local 83 took this action, as well as why we have been continually abused from men who go on strike, for if they are not taking action as Local 83 did, they

are telling how they were called out by us, what the Constitution guarantees, why they can't get their money, how the strike was unsatisfactorily settled, and how they were sold out. They do not directly charge us with it, but they pass it from one to another so when you try to make some one prove it you have a hearsay for an answer. All you have to do is to get abused, and stand the abuse.

Labor organization, like all other bodies, are governed by the laws they themselves make. If the laws are good so much the better for the organization, if not so much the worse. Delegates who go to conventions get as much for their members as they possibly can. They agree to offer all kinds of inducements, death benefits, strike benefits, etc. The number of members usually at a convention is one hundred and fifty, with twenty thousand in the organization. The convention closes, the constitution are printed, each the constitutions are printed, each member gets one and they read it. Then they find out what they are supposed to get from the organization. Most of the members pay into their local unions seventy-five cents a month dues. Of this amount the International Union gets thirty-five cents a month dues. Of this amount the General Secretary has to pay from what he receives death benefits, District Council taxes, a monthly Journal, salaries of employes, postage, etc., as well as strike benefits. The receipts from twenty thousand members are seven thousand dollars a month. Out of this two thousand is paid in death benefits, eight hundred for Journals, seven hundred for District Councils, Executive Board expenses, office help, International officers salaries, office supplies, etc.,

amounting to over four thousand dollars, which leaves, providing all members pay their taxes punctual, three thousand a month for strike pay. The men out in Chicago wanted ten thousand a month, which was an utter impossibility, as any fair-minded man will admit, but they will not listen to reason. The men on strike want money from the local officers. The local officers, not having it, place the responsibility on the International officers. It is so easy to lash it into some one that is thousands of miles away. After a while the men on strike get radical, and all is ready for the sacrifice. Who is responsible for the strike pay not arriving? Lynch and Cullen, they are holding up the money. From one end to the other it goes from city to village, from village to hamlet, until after a while the hue and cry is raised, strikes lost on account of the contemptible acts of the International officers. This is usually the men's side of it.

Now, let us see the other side. There is a grievance, or a supposed grievance, in some factory. They send for an International officer. He arrives, calls a meeting of the local, hears the men's side of the grievance; calls at the office. He learns the other side, and comes back to the men. He reports his interview, tries to settle if possible. There are several champions of the men present, and such questions are usually hurled at the International officers, What are we organized for? What protection do we get? Where is our money? What have you done, buncoed us? There must be a strike. We will not be scabs. Finally a few sages arise and say if the men are not protected down goes the local and organized labor in this city. Yes, some will say the labor movement will be dead forever in the State; in fact, everything

will go to the dogs. The International officers, who act, say let us take a vote. A secret vote is asked, and it is unanimous for a strike, so the matter is referred to the Board. The Board endorses the strike, believing the men knew what they were doing. They come out. The first week of the strike is the men's who voted to come out. The second week they pull in the local; so after that it is the International's. The fellows who so ably fought in order to have the strike and the men called out take a back seat. They evaporate. You can't find them. The fellow who did not wish the strike if forced to the front, while all heap abuse on the International President and General Secretary. One because he cannot settle the strike, while they do not want a settlement, and if he settles he sells out. The other because he can't send them what he has not got—money—so, aa those two are salaried officers, and as they must get abuse, why, they are responsible, I suppose, for the strike.

All my life I have been opposed to strikes, but as a last resort, and then only when no settlement can be arrived at. My views might have no weight with some who are bound to strike. They vote to strike, and they have a strike, and the londest who hollers for a strike are the first to either go back or find fault with some one and disgust the rest, discourage those that had no grievance, and finally be responsible for the loss of the strike. How many members in Local 83 knew before this was published how much money they got from the International Union. They were sure they got nothing. Now, very likely they will change their minds, and be a little more careful in the future.

Each and every member where there is a grievance should have his say. Let no man sway you. You

Know your own condition, and learn what to expect from the organization. Do your kicking while working, and be through when you quit. Feel when you vote you sacrifice everything. You are willing to leave town to seek another job, and above all, consider that you, by your vote, are responsible for the strike. Kick all you wish before voting to strike—remain quiet forever after.

The proposition of Local 83 was placed before the Executive Board, and as they tried to disrupt the International Union, that body, realizing all we had done for them, expelled the local.

We believe that not all of the members of Local 83 participated in this meeting, and any member in Local 83 who wishes to remain with the International Union can apply direct to this office, when their names will be placed on the rolls until we organize a local whose officers will at least be a little more grateful for what they received from the members at large, as well as be more willing to obey the laws they made, and not lie, as has Local 83's officer, about the International officers, as well as the officers and general members of the locals in Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. LYNCH,

International President.

JAMES J. CULLEN,

General Secretary.

The human heart is like a darkened chamber in which the occupant can see out, but those without cannot see within.

The trouble with the silver lining to all dark clouds is that it is always on the opposite side of the cloud from us.

A little silence may save a lot of sorrow.

UNIONS ARE UPHELD.

Judge Dick has handed down his decision denying the motion for a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by the Malleable Iron Range Company of this city to obtain an injunction restraining the strikers at the plaintiff's plant from interfering with the employes of the plaintiff, or any persons who may desire to become such.

DENIED MAKING THREATS.

The defendants, appearing by Markham & Markham and W. B. Rubin, admitted that they joined a union and went upon strike and that they induced employes of the plaintiff to leave its employment, but denied that they used any threats, personal violence or intimidation, and alleged that they did nothing illegal. They allege that the plaintiffs brought the action maliciously and for the purpose of destroying the union.

JUDGE DECIDES FOR DEFENDANTS.

Judge Dick upholds the defendants' contentions and finds that they acted within their right when they went out on a strike, whether they did so with or without cause, and the fact that they went out together by agreement does not militate against them in this case.

UNIONS ARE COMMENDABLE.

In discussing the right to belong to labor unions, the court says: "Labor unions, when lawfully conducted, are not only commendable, but should be encouraged, but every man has the right to decide his own course within the law, and no body of men have the right in the law to enforce their rules or desires upon another against his will."

NO VIOLENCE COMMITTED.

The court found that no act of violence or injury had been committed by the defendants. Nor had the defendants interfered with the rights of the plaintiff. And that there has been no conspiracy or boycott against the plaintiff.

The strikers express satisfaction over the result of the suit, which they state supports them in the course they have pursued. None of them have as yet returned to the employment of the company. The plant is running, but is badly crippled.

Total Amount of Strike Benefits Paid, and to whom, from June 1st, 1903, to May 31st, 1904.

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
3—Polishers and Buffers,	Cleveland, O.....	25 00
3—Polishers and Buffers,	Cleveland, O.....	140 00
3—Polishers and Buffers,	Cleveland, O.....	85 00
3—Polishers and Buffers,	Cleveland, O.....	50 00
3—Polishers,	Cleveland, O.....	100 00
3—Polishers,	Cleveland, O.....	100 00
3—Polishers,	Cleveland, O.....	200 00
3—Polishers,	Cleveland, O.....	100 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	115 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	105 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	30 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	95 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	130 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	30 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	105 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	275 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	75 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	70 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	30 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	325 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	300 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	520 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	425 90
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	315 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	1,017 00
6—Polishers and Buffers,	Chicago, Ill.....	415 85
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	490 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	5 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	495 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	500 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	500 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	45 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	530 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	545 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	500 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	500 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	495 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	490 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	300 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	260 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	485 00
8—Polishers and Buffers,	Meriden, Conn.....	485 00
10—Polishers and Buffers,	Milwaukee, Wis.....	15 00
10—Polishers and Buffers,	Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
10—Polishers and Buffers,	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
10—Polishers and Buffers,	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
10—Polishers and Buffers,	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
12—Polishers and Buffers,	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	55 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	60 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	55 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	60 00
13—	Polishers and Buffers, St. Louis, Mo.....	535 00
13—	Polishers and Buffers, St. Louis, Mo.....	542 50
13—	Polishers and Buffers, St. Louis, Mo.....	560 00
13—	Polishers, St. Louis, Mo.....	257 50
18—	Chandelier Makers, Boston, Mass.....	60 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O.....	175 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O.....	615 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O.....	570 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O.....	125 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	110 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	55 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	155 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	200 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa.....	105 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	85 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	110 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	20 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	105 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	20 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City.....	5 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	255 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	120 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	300 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	145 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	300 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	115 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn.....	85 00
38—	Polishers and Buffers, Jamestown, N. Y.....	15 00
39—	Polishers and Buffers, Marion, Ind.....	60 00
39—	Polishers and Buffers, Marion, Ind.....	20 00
39—	Polishers and Buffers, Marion, Ind.....	20 00
39—	Polishers and Buffers, Marion, Ind.....	20 00
39—	Polishers and Buffers, Marion, Ind.....	120 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	20 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	10 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	35 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	25 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	25 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J.....	30 00
61—	Brass Molders, New York City.....	190 00
61—	Brass Molders, New York City.....	220 00
61—	Brass Molders, New York City.....	210 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	155 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	155 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	155 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	155 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	200 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	255 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	105 00
64—	Polishers, Buffers and Chasers, Elgin, Ill.....	55 00
66—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo.....	367 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
66—	Brass Workers, St. Louis, Mo.....	377 50
66—	Brass Workers, St. Louis, Mo.....	390 00
66—	Brass Workers, St. Louis, Mo.....	82 50
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	40 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	35 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	30 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	30 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	25 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O.....	20 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	150 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	388 65
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	190 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	90 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	100 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill.....	190 00
87—	Brass Finishers, New York.....	75 00
87—	Brass Workers, New York City.....	70 00
87—	Brass Workers, New York City.....	85 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	180 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	160 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	125 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	315 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	20 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	20 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10 00
92—	Polishers and Buffers, Southbridge, Mass.....	110 00
99—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo.....	167 50
99—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo.....	150 00
99—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo.....	180 00
99—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo.....	170 00
111—	Polishers and Buffers, Quincy, Ill.....	50 00
113—	Polishers and Buffers, Rochester, N. Y.....	5 00
113—	Polishers and Buffers, Rochester, N. Y.....	5 00
113—	Polishers and Buffers, Rochester, N. Y.....	5 00
113—	Polishers and Buffers, Rochester, N. Y.....	15 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	90 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	90 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	90 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	270 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	90 00
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	161 60
126—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn.....	95 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	95 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	90 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	120 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	100 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	105 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	125 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	290 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	20 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	10 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	10 00
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	40 00
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	60 00
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	200 00
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	406 75
127—Brass	Workers, Chicago, Ill.....	400 00
132—Brass	Molders, Cleveland, O.....	130 00
132—Brass	Molders, Cleveland, O.....	55 00
132—Brass	Molders, Cleveland, O.....	135 00
132—Brass	Molders, Cleveland, O.....	60 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 00
134—Brass	Workers, Meriden, Conn.....	34 65
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	30 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
141—Brass	Molders, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	500 00
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	815 00
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	1,000 00
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	2,354 40
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	1,315 00
143—Chandelier	Makers and Spinners, Chicago, Ill.....	800 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	85 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	85 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	70 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	70 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	70 00
148—Chandelier	Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	70 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	45 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	30 90
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	45 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	40 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	76 40
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	40 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	40 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	40 00
162—Silver and	Gold Burnishers, Meriden, Conn.....	40 00
184—Polishers	and Buffers, Pittsburg, Pa.....	40 00
185—Brass	Workers, Detroit, Mich.....	10 00
204—Brass	Workers, New York City.....	125 00
204—Brass	Workers, New York City.....	135 00
204—Brass	Workers, New York City.....	125 00
210—Brass	Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	325 00
210—Brass	Workers, New York City.....	310 00
210—Brass	Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	310 00
212—Furnace	Tenders, Chicago, Ill.....	40 00
212—Furnace	Tenders, Chicago, Ill.....	20 00
212—Furnace	Tenders, Chicago, Ill.....	60 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
212—	Furnace Tenders, Chicago, Ill.....	20 00
212—	Furnace Tenders, Chicago, Ill.....	40 00
252—	Core Makers, Cleveland, O.....	40 00
252—	Core Makers, Cleveland, O.....	110 00
252—	Core Makers, Cleveland, O.....	105 00
252—	Core Makers, Cleveland, O.....	55 00
270—	Brass Workers, New York City.....	85 00
270—	Brass Workers, New York City.....	85 00
270—	Brass Workers, New York City.....	85.00
275—	Lady Core Makers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
275—	Lady Core Makers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
275—	Lady Core Makers, Chicago, Ill.....	5 00
275—	Lady Core Makers, Chicago, Ill.....	25 00
292—	Polishers and Buffers, Southbridge, Mass.....	160 00
292—	Polishers and Buffers, Southbridge, Mass.....	10 00
292—	Polishers and Buffers, Southbridge, Mass.....	80 00
298—	Sturbridge, Mass	40 00
298—	Sturbridge, Mass.....	10 00
298—	Sturbridge, Mass.....	10 00
298—	Sturbridge, Mass.....	5 00
298—	Sturbridge, Mass.....	15 00
307—	Port Washington, Wis.....	16 80
307—	Port Washington, Wis.....	100 00

Total amount.....\$39,358 40

E. J. LYNCH, International President.

J. J. CULLEN, General Secretary.

Amount of Death Benefits and to Whom Paid, from June 1st, 1903, to May 31st, 1904.

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., H. Priebe.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., J. Goettsch.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., J. Paylor.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., J. Richards.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., A. Marshall.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., A. Jones.....	100 00
1—	Polishers and Buffers, Detroit, Mich., C. Veld.....	100 00
2—	Polishers and Buffers, Toledo, O., W. Russell.....	100 00
3—	Polishers and Buffers, Cleveland, O., P. Hantag.....	100 00
3—	Polishers and Buffers, Cleveland, O., H. Callahan.....	100 00
3—	Polishers and Buffers, Cleveland, O., E. O'Neil.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., A. Lorrence.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., W. Lynch.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., J. Shields.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., T. Daggett.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., C. Engel.....	50 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., W. Scheffer.....	100 00
6—	Polishers and Buffers, Chicago, Ill., C. Simos.....	100 00
8—	Polishers and Buffers, Meriden, Conn., N. Carson.....	50 00
8—	Polishers and Buffers, Meriden, Conn., W. Lynch.....	50 00
8—	Polishers and Buffers, Meriden, Conn., M. Griswold.....	100 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
9—	Polishers and Buffers, Elizabeth, N. J., A. Yost.....	100 00
9—	Polishers and Buffers, Elizabeth, N. J., G. Mehle.....	100 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Lippert.....	50 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Deitrich.....	50 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Ford.....	25 00
12—	Polishers and Buffers, Brooklyn, N. Y., A. Geehr.....	25 00
13—	Polishers and Buffers, St. Louis, Mo., C. J. Shanks.....	100 00
17—	Polishers and Buffers, Buffalo, N. Y., J. McCarthy.....	100 00
18—	Chandelier Makers, Boston, Mass., M. Matthews.....	100 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O., C. Helwig.....	50 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O., F. Schwerdfeger.....	50 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O., J. Kleus.....	100 00
19—	Brass Workers, Cleveland, O., A. Joslin.....	100 00
21—	Polishers and Buffers, Toronto, Ont., J. Allen.....	50 00
22—	Polishers and Buffers, Erie, Pa., J. Lyons.....	50 00
24—	Brass Molders, Cincinnati, O., J. Warren.....	50 00
25—	Polishers and Buffers, New Haven, Conn., J. McNamee.....	100 00
26—	Polishers and Buffers, New Britain, Conn., J. O'Brien.....	50 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City, J. W. Smith.....	100 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City, D. Gudino.....	50 00
34—	Polishers and Buffers, New York City, J. Brock.....	100 00
35—	Polishers and Buffers, Hartford, Conn., J. T. Shea.....	100 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Finn.....	50 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., W. Bagley.....	25 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., D. Hopper.....	50 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Shanahan.....	100 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., D. Shannon.....	100 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Lowrey.....	25 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Fitzgerald.....	100 00
37—	Polishers and Buffers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Irwin.....	100 00
40—	Polishers and Buffers, Bridgeport, Conn., C. McGuire.....	50 00
43—	Polishers and Buffers, Hamilton, O., W. Hennison.....	50 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., F. Ringlieb.....	100 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., A. Green.....	50 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., C. Divine.....	100 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., J. Jensen.....	100 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., C. Dossing.....	100 00
44—	Polishers and Buffers, Newark, N. J., F. Koenig.....	100 00
48—	Polishers and Buffers, Middletown, O., J. Patterson.....	100 00
53—	Brass Workers, Toronto, Ont., C. Jireux.....	100 00
62—	Brass Molders, Jersey City, N. J., A. Gimbecki.....	100 00
65—	Brass Workers, Haydenville, Mass., C. Noble.....	100 00
68—	Polishers and Buffers, Cincinnati, O., J. Hofmeyer.....	50 00
73—	Polishers and Buffers, Wallingford, Conn., W. Frathe.....	25 00
79—	Polishers and Buffers, Troy, N. Y., W. McGuire.....	100 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill., C. Mengen.....	100 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill., C. Less.....	100 00
83—	Brass Molders, Chicago, Ill., C. Snyder.....	100 00
87—	Brass Workers, New York City, T. Coyle.....	50 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa., A. Kremm.....	100 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa., G. Preport.....	100 00
90—	Polishers and Buffers, Philadelphia, Pa., F. Mingly.....	50 00
95—	Polishers and Buffers, Boston, Mass., J. F. Kunz.....	100 00
95—	Polishers and Buffers, Boston, Mass., J. Burns.....	50 00
98—	Brass Molders, Newark, N. J., J. Patterson.....	100 00
99—	Brass Molders, St. Louis, Mo., A. Primm.....	100 00
113—	Polishers and Buffers, Rochester, N. Y., J. J. Kennedy.....	50 00
114—	Polishers and Buffers, Aurora, Ill., J. Schippelle.....	100 00
118—	Polishers and Buffers, Athol, Mass., F. Morrissey.....	100 00

Local.	Where Located.	Amount.
121—	Brass Workers, Paterson, N. J., A. Lancaster.....	100 00
124—	Polishers and Buffers, Columbus, O., A. Sherer.....	100 00
125—	Brass Workers, Watertown, N. Y., M. O'Dell.....	100 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill., T. Thompson.....	100 00
127—	Brass Workers, Chicago, Ill., J. Swanson.....	50 00
132—	Brass Molders, Cleveland, O., W. Ulrick.....	100 00
139—	Polishers and Buffers, Northampton, J. McDonald.....	100 00
141—	Brass Molders, Milwaukee, Wis., H. Stevens.....	25 00
143—	Chandelier Makers, Chicago, Ill., C. Somers.....	100 00
149—	Brass Molders, Stamford, Conn., J. Rublin.....	50 00
151—	Polishers and Buffers, Worcester, Mass., J. Leonard....	100 00
160—	Chandelier Makers, Cleveland, O., A. Schurer.....	100 00
162—	Silver Workers,, Meriden, Conn., H. Archenbuel.....	100 00
160—	Chandelier Makers, Cleveland, O., W. Spear.....	100 00
168—	Silver Workers, Meriden, Conn., J. McKenna.....	100 00
174—	Polishers and Buffers, Turner's Falls, Mass., J. Donahue....	100 00
184—	Polishers and Buffers, Pittsburg, Pa., J. Henerman.....	50 00
184—	Polishers and Buffers, Pittsburg, Pa., L. Duplin.....	50 00
184—	Polishers and Buffers, Pittsburg, Pa., C. Fritchett.....	50 00
185—	Brass Workers, Detroit, Mich., F. Korneck.....	100 00
187—	Brass Workers, Wakefield, Mass., D. Hart.....	100 00
204—	Brass Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y., R. O. Ball.....	50 00
207—	Brass Workers, Waterbury, Conn., J. McNeirney.....	25 00
207—	Metal Stampers, Waterbury, Conn., J. Lynden.....	100 00
207—	Brass Workers, Waterbury, Conn., W. Hamilton.....	100 00
209—	Polishers and Buffers, New Kensington, Pa., H. Curtiss....	100 00
210—	Brass Workers, Brooklyn, N. Y., E. Hogan.....	50 00
211—	Chandelier Makers, Philadelphia, Pa., J. Scheffnecker.....	25 00
211—	Chandelier Makers, Philadelphia, Pa., W. Gackenheim.....	100 00
211—	Chandelier Makers, Philadelphia, Pa., J. Nonemaker.....	100 00
234—	Polishers and Buffers, Fremont, O., J. Heusman.....	100 00
246—	Brass Workers, Albany, N. Y., J. Bailey.....	100 00
259—	Brass Workers, Detroit, Mich., C. Andette.....	50 00
259—	Brass Workers, Detroit, Mich., M. Gobel.....	50 00
282—	Silver Workers, New York City, J. Crooke.....	50 00
282—	Silver Workers, New York City, J. MacKelveney.....	50 00
282—	Sterling Silver Workers, New York City, J. Fagan.....	50 00
287—	Silver Workers, Port Jervis, N. Y., B. Caskey.....	50 00
Total amount.....		\$9,450 00

Judge Dick, a Wisconsin Circuit Judge has decided that union men have the right to "combine and work together in whatsoever way they may believe will increase their earnings, shorten their hours of labor, lessen their labor, or better their condition, and it is for them to say whether they will work. And they can do so as individuals, or as organizations, or as unions." The decision was rendered in a case of the Malleable Iron Range Company against the Metal Polishers' union. Further he said: "Labor

unions, when lawfully conducted to promote the welfare of individual members are not only commendable, but should be encouraged." It is rare in these days of unrestrained capitalistic morality to find a judge strong enough to admit that the workers have the same right of combination that the employers exercise. As the Wisconsin Supreme Court is largely made up of ex-corporation attorneys, and men with large capitalistic interests, it is probable that it will be beseeched to reverse Judge Dick's ruling.

STANDING CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Of the National Civic Federation on Trade Agreements.

E. J. Lynch, President Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers International Union of N. A.

My Dear Sir:—As a result of the conferences on trade agreements, held in this city May 7th, the Executive Council has decided to establish a permanent department of the National Civic Federation, having for its object the promotion of such agreements in all lines of employment where they can be made practicable; and by discussion and comparison of experience to assist in educating employers and employes alike as to the basic elements common to all such agreements, and their adaptation to the requirements of specified industries. Inclosed is a list of the members of the Department of Trade Agreements. Messrs. Francis L. Robbins and John Mitchell have been named as its chairmen, representing respectively the interests of the employer and the employe.

Yours very truly,

RALPH W. EISLEY,

Chairman Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Chairmen:

Francis L. Robbins, John Mitchell.

MEMBERS.

Francis L. Robbins, President Pittsburg Coal Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Harry Coulby, Chairman Dock Managers' Association, Cleveland, O.

Isaac W. Frank, President National Founders' Association, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chauncey H. Castle, President Stove Manufacturers National Defence Association, Quincy, Ill.

Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman Board of N. Y. Building Trades Association, New York City.

Marcus M. Marks, President National Clothiers' Association, New York City.

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., President American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Boston, Mass.

John Cooper, President Iron League, New York City.

Louis B. Schram, Chairman Labor Committee U. S. Brewers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward Stern, President National Typothetae, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Ralston, Chairman Glass Bottle & Vial Manufacturers' Association, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. C. Brown, Vice-President Lake Shore Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill.

Lucius Tuttle, President Boston & Maine Railroad Company, Boston, Mass.

Charles Wilhelms, Member Joint Executive Committee Lithographers' Association (East, West & Pacific), New York City.

Charles A. Moore, Member New York Trades Association, New York City.

Emerson McMillin, President American Light & Traction Company, N. Y.

William H. Pfahler, former President National Founders' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter L. Pierce, former President National Metal Trades Association, New York City.

W. W. Miller, former Vice-President New Orleans City Railway Company, New York City.

Grange Sard, of Rathborn, Sard & Co., Albany, New York.

John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Daniel J. Keefe, President International Longshoremen, Marine & Transport Workers' Association, Detroit, Michigan.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

Theodore J. Shaffer, President Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, Pittsburg, Pa.

James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.

James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cutters' National Union, Washington, D. C.

Frank Buchanan, President International Association Bridge & Structural Iron Workers, Chicago, Ill.

Henry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers of America, New York City.

John Tobin, General President Boot

& Shoe Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.

Denis A. Hayes, President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association U. S. & Canada, Philadelphia, Pa.

John A. Moffatt, President National Hatters' Union, Orange, N. J.

M. Donnelly, President Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, Chicago, Ill.

William H. Farley, Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers, New York City.

John McNeil, President Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders of North America, Kansas City, Kansas.

James Wilson, President Pattern Makers' League of North America, New York City.

Edward J. Lynch, President International Association Metal Polishers, Buffers & Brass Workers of North America, New York City.

W. D. Mahon, President Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employees of America, Detroit, Michigan.

James P. Archibald, Brotherhood Painters & Decorators, New York City.

Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor Order Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master Brotherhood Trainmen, Cleveland, O.

J. J. Hannahan, Grand Master Brotherhood Firemen, Peoria, Ill.

Robert E. Niedig, President Local No. 2, United Housesmiths' & Bridge-mens' Union, New York City.

James W. Parker, Member Central Lithographic Trades Council, New York City.

Edward A. Moffett, Editor Bricklayer & Mason, New York City.

M. M. Garland, former President Amalgamated Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, Pittsburg, Pa.

That we enjoy any liberties which are worth the name is due, not alone to those whose names are amber-held in the poetry, the history and the songs of the world, but to the heroic efforts, the unstinted self-sacrifice, the splendid devotion of the earlier martyrs, who dreamed of the blessings we enjoy, and died rather than be silent.—Thomas E. Watson.

Virtue may be its own reward, but it is not its own advertising agent.

DECISION BY JUSTICE DICK

In the Trouble Between the Malleable Iron Range Co. and Local 311.

The following decision has been rendered by Justice Dick, of the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, in connection with the trouble between the Malleable Iron Range Company, of Beaver Dam, and Local 311, of that section:

State of Wisconsin, Circuit for Dodge County: Malleable Iron Range Company vs. William Christ, Nelson Hampton, A. Genzer, Frank Zemlo, Peter Veiling and Edward Erdman.

This is an action brought against the defendants asking that they be enjoined from in any manner entering upon the premises of the plaintiff, and from interfering with, threatening, intimidating or assaulting the employes of the plaintiff, or any person who may desire to become employes of the plaintiff.

And upon the verified complaint, the plaintiff procured an order to show cause why a temporary injunctive order should not issue against the defendants during the pendency of the action, and until the hearing of such order a restraining order was granted.

The hearing of the order to show cause was heard upon the complaint, affidavits in support thereof, and opposing affidavits by the defendants.

The material allegations of the complaint are, that the plaintiff is a corporation located in the city of Beaver Dam, and engaged in the manufacture of malleable iron ranges; that the plaintiff employs on an average about 125 working men, and that its business is valuable; that about March 26, 1904, the plaintiff refused to advance the wages of the defendants, and the

defendants thereupon quit the employment of the plaintiff; that about April 14, 1904, the defendants, without any cause, induced a number of the employes of the plaintiff to quit work, and went on a strike, and have not returned; that since said time, the defendants have held meetings, passed resolutions, and have threatened to assault and intimidate other employes of the plaintiff with threats of personal violence and injury in case they continued to work for the plaintiff: that the defendants, Christ, Hampton, Genzen and Zemlo, on April 23, 1904, went upon the premises of the plaintiff in the absence of the plaintiff's officers and agents, without its permission or consent, trespassing upon said premises, and sought to interfere with the employes of the plaintiff, and tried to induce them to quit the employment of the plaintiff, and by threats attempted to intimidate them, and gave out if they did not quit work they would meet with personal violence; that since the strike the defendants have threatened to assault, and are attempting to intimidate other persons who are willing to work for the plaintiff; that the defendants call upon the employes of the plaintiff, seek interviews with them, and endeavor to get them to stop working for the plaintiff, and when they refused to do so, threat them with personal violence; that the plaintiff has sustained, and will sustain, irreparable injury by reason of said acts of the defendants, and it has no adequate remedy at law, that the defendants are not responsible, and are unable to respond to the plaintiff in damages.

The charges made in the complaint, briefly stated, are that the defendants by threats of personal violence have attempted to coerce and intimidate the employes of the plaintiff to quit

the employment of the plaintiff, going upon plaintiff's premises without its permission or consent for such purpose, as well as elsewhere. There is no charge of picketing, conspiracy or of boycotting, except as the alleged acts of the defendants made there thereon.

The court on the order to show cause cannot grant other or further relief than that presented by the allegations of the complaint. And the affidavits filed in support of the order to show cause cannot be used to extend or enlarge such allegations, and can only be used in support thereof.

It is deemed proper to state the law by which the matter must be decided somewhat fully, so that there may be no misapprehension by the parties interested as to what the law is, and their respective rights in the premises.

And so far as the law applicable to this case on this motion is concerned, the following propositions are sustained by the great weight of authority.

A strike is said to be a combination among laborers, those employed by others to compel an increase of wages, a change in the hours of labor, some change in the mode and manner of conducting the business of the employer, or to enforce some particular policy in the character or number of men employed, and the like.

A conspiracy is a combination between two or more persons to do a criminal or an unlawful act, or a lawful act by criminal or unlawful means. The word "unlawful" is not confined to criminal acts. It includes all wilful, actionable violations of civil rights.

A boycott may be defined to be a combination of several persons, because a loss to a third person, by causing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial

business intercourse through threats that, unless a compliance with their demands be made, the persons forming the combination will cause loss or injury to him; or an organization formed to exclude a person from business relation with others by persuasion, intimidation, and other acts which tend to violence, and thereby cause him through fear of resulting injury to submit to dictation in the management of his affairs.

The defendants acted within their right when they went out on a strike. Whether with good cause or without any cause or reason, they had the right to quit work for the plaintiff, and their reasons for quitting work they need not give to any one. And that they went out together or in a body, by agreement or preconcerted arrangement, does not militate against them or affect this case.

But such rights are reciprocal; and the plaintiff had the right to discharge any or all of the defendants, with or without cause, and it cannot be inquired into as to what the cause was, so far as this case is concerned.

And it is immaterial whether the defendants are now in the service of the plaintiff because of the strike or not.

The defendants have the right to combine and work together in whatsoever way they may believe will increase their earnings, shorten their hours of labor, lessen their labor, or better their condition, and it is for them to say whether they will work at all, and how they will work. And they can do so as individuals, or as organizations, or as unions.

And this right is also reciprocal. The plaintiff has the right to have its work done in the manner it desires, without molestation or interference by the defendants, and the plaintiff

alone has the right to determine such matters.

When the defendants went on a strike their relations with the plaintiff were at an end, and they were no longer employes of the plaintiff, and the places they once occupied in the works of the company were no longer their places, and never can be again, except by mutual agreement between the defendants and the plaintiff.

No one of the defendants can be compelled by any law, or by any order of any court, to again work for the plaintiff on any terms or conditions.

And the plaintiff cannot be compelled to employ again any of the defendants by any law, or by any order of any court, or any terms or under any conditions.

The plaintiff has the right to employ others to take the place once filled by the defendants; and in employing others, the defendants are not to be consulted, and it is of no lawful concern to them, and they can make no lawful complaint by reason thereof.

The defendants, and each and every one of them, have the right to argue or discuss with the employes of the plaintiff with their consent the question whether such employes should work for the plaintiff. They have the right to persuade them if they can. But in presenting the matter to such employes they have no right to use force or violence, or persist in presenting such matters against the consent of the employes. They have no right to terrorize or intimidate such employes. Such employes have the right to come and go to the plaintiff's premises or elsewhere as they please, without fear or molestation, and without being compelled to discuss this or any other question; and persistent, continued and objectionable persuasion by members is of itself intimidating and not allowable.

Labor unions, when lawfully conducted to promote the welfare of individual members, are not only commendable, but should be encouraged. But every man has the right to decide his own course within the law, and no body of men have the right in the law to enforce or attempt to enforce their rules or desires upon another against his wish. The union laborers on account of being in a majority, or otherwise, have no more right to direct the action and conduct of a non-union laborer than the non-union laborers, if in a majority, to dictate that of the members of the union. Combinations means association, and when conducted simply to advance the legitimate interests of those belonging to the combination, no evil can result therefrom, but when conducted in a manner to interfere with individual liberty, or as a menace to the public peace and welfare, it is without the protecting shield of the law.

In the case of *Gray vs. Building Trades Council*, 97 N. W. R., page 668 Minn., it is said: "A strike is not unlawful; members of labor unions may singly or in a body quit the service of their employer, and for the purpose of strengthening their association, may persuade and induce others to join their union, and, as a means to that end, refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-union labor is employed; they may refuse to have any dealings with an employer of non-union labor, singly or collectively; they may persuade and induce members to join them, and there would seem to be no reason why they should be limited as to the place where they may do such acts. There would be nothing wrongful or unlawful in their going upon the premises of the owner, with his permission, where their associates

were at work for the purpose of notifying or ordering them to desist from work, unless, perhaps, their conduct in that respect be so persistent and annoying to the owner of the premises as to constitute a nuisance." It follows, of course, they would have no right to go upon the premises against the orders of the owners thereof.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the case of *State ex. rel. Zillmer vs. Kreutzberg*, 114 Wis., p. 540, says: "The success in life of the employer depends on the efficiency, fidelity and loyalty of his employes; and that it is axiomatic that an employer cannot have undivided fidelity and loyalty and devotion to his interests from an employe who has given to an association the right to control his conduct. He may by its decisions be required to limit the amount of his daily product. He may be restrained from teaching his art to others. He may be forbidden to work in association with other men whose services the employer desires. He may not be at liberty to work with such machines or upon such materials or products as the employer deems essential to his success. In all these respects he may be disabled from the full degree of usefulness attributable to the same abilities in another, who has not yielded up to an association any right to restrain his freedom of will and exertion in his employer's behalf, according to the latter's wishes. Such considerations an employer has a right to deem valid reasons for preferring not to jeopardize his success by employing members of organizations. A man who has by agreement or otherwise shackled any of his faculties, even his freedom of will, may well be considered less useful or less desirable by some employers than if free and untrammelled. Whether the workman can find in his membership in

such organizations advantages and compensations to offset his lessened desirability in the industrial market is a question each must decide for himself. His right to freedom in so doing is of the same grade and sacredness as that of the employer to consent or refuse to employ him according to the decision he makes. He must not forget that our government is founded on the idea of equality of all individuals before the law. Such restraints as may be placed on one may be placed on another. If the liberty of the employer to contract or refuse to contract may be denied, so may that of the employees."

What amounts to coercion, intimidation or threats of injury must necessarily depend upon the facts of each particular case.

And intimidation within the meaning of the law is not necessarily limited to threats of violence to the person or property. Intimidation by words, by menaces by numbers, by position, and by many things, may be just as effective in many cases as by using personal violence. There are two classes of employees who may be deterred, and who are entitled to protection—one class is the frail and the timid, and another class the law-abiding, peaceful man.

In cases of this kind upon an order to show cause the courts do not pass upon the ultimate facts in the case, but determine such facts upon the final trial of the action.

The rule of law is, that a preliminary injunctive order maintaining the status quo, may properly issue whenever the questions of law or of fact to be ultimately determined are grave and difficult, and injury to the moving party will be immediate, certain and great, if it is denied, while the loss or inconvenience to the op-

posing party will be comparatively small if it is granted.

And although the material allegations of a complaint are denied, it is within the discretionary power of the court to continue in force a preliminary injunctive order or to grant the same, and thus preserve the status quo until the determination of the action upon such terms as will reasonably protect the defendants rights; if otherwise, the object of the action may be defeated, and the plaintiff suffer irreparable injury.

And although the allegation of the complaint, or some of them, are on information and belief, yet upon the hearing affidavits may be received in support thereof.

The foregoing rules of law are sustained by the great weight of authority. And the following are a few of the many decisions that may be cited, with the numerous cases referred therein, in support thereof:

Chain Bolt Co. vs. Von Spreckelson, 117 Wis., 106; State ex rel Zillmer vs. Kreutzberg, 114 Wis., 530; Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co. vs. Bradley, 108 Wis., 467; Gatzow vs. Buehning, 106 Wis., 1; Gray vs. Building Trades Council, 97 N. W. R., 663; Beck vs. Ry. Teamsters' Pro. U., 118 Mich., 497; U. Pac. Ry. vs. Ruef, 120 Fed. Rep., 102; Nat'l Pro. Ass'n vs. Cummings, 170, N. Y. Ct. A., 315; Curren vs. Galen, 152 N. Y. Ct. App., 33; O'Neill vs. Behanna, 182 Penn. St., 236; Plant vs. Woods, 176 Mass., 492; Gillispei vs. People, 188 Ill., 176; Murdock vs. Walker, 152 Penn. St., 595; Sherry vs. Perkins, 147 Mass., 212; Vegelahn vs. Perkins, 147 Mass., 92; Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. vs. Saxey, 131 Mo., 212; Harding vs. Am. Glucose Co., 182 Ill., 551; Ward vs. Sweeney, 106 Wis., 44, and cited in 124 Fed. Rep., 161.

It remains to examine the facts pre-

sented on the motion by the affidavits of the respective parties and ascertain whether any of the rights of the plaintiff under the rule of law stated have been trampled upon or interfered with by the defendants, and if so, by whom, and who are responsible.

The question of fact on this motion is: Have the actions of the defendants been by argument and persuasion and by peaceable methods?

If so, the motion for a preliminary injunctonal order should be denied. Or, have the actions of the defendants been attended with assaults and violence and intimidation and terrorizing? If so, then a preliminary injunctonal order should be granted.

The affidavit of Edward Bushke, in so far as is material to this motion, states: that he has been in the employ of plaintiff for the past two months, and is acquainted with all the defendants; that March 26, 1904, the defendants quit the service of plaintiff and went out on a strike; that thereafter they came upon plaintiff's premises and told him he must join in the strike; that he refused; that the defendants assumed a threatening attitude towards him, and told him, and one, Emil Jacobs, that if they took hold of any of the wheels at which the defendants had been working they would knock off their damn blocks, meaning their heads; that the defendants at such time threatened and endeavored to intimidate them if they continued to work for the plaintiff; that he then feared, and since fears, they will carry out, or attempt to carry out, such threats.

The affidavit of Emil Jacobs, so far as material, states: that about March 26, 1904, while he was in the employ of plaintiff, the defendants quit work for plaintiff; that the defendant, Veiling, while affiant was at work on plaintiff's premises, tried to induce

him to quit work, and when he refused said Veiling commenced to quarrel with him; that defendant Erdman, in the presence of all the defendants, then said to affiant that unless he quit work and joined them in the strike they would knock off their damn blocks, meaning their heads; that during such time they threatened and intimidated him and others with personal violence if they did not join in the strike; that such threats caused affiant to fear for his personal safety, and he still fears they will carry out such threats.

The affidavit of Alfred Dinkel, in substance, states: that he is in the employ of the plaintiff, and is acquainted with all the defendants; that April 22, 1904, defendant Christ endeavored to persuade him to attend a meeting of the defendants for the purpose of joining in the strike, which he refused to do; that the next day the defendants, Christ, Hampton, Genzer and Zemlo approached him on the plaintiff's premises, and defendant Christ said to him: "Well, you didn't come to our meeting last night;" affiant said "No, I didn't, and I do not intend to come to your meetings, as I do not wish to participate in them. There is no use in them." Christ then said, "Of course, there is no use if you God damn suckers are working there. Jesus Christ, are you God damn suckers afraid of losing your job with the company. All right, you will have to quit working here for the company." Affiant replied, "All right, if I have to quit, I will quit, but I will continue to work until I have to quit."

Will Young, John Weber and John Fischer, each in substance, states: That he has ben in the employ of plaintiff for the past two months, and is acquainted with all the defendants; that on April 23, 1904, defendants, Hampton, Genzer and Zemlo, came

upon plaintiff's premises in the absence of plaintiff's officers and agents and tried to induce him to quit work, and attempted to intimidate him and others by threats, and gave out that if they did not quit work they would be dealt with personal violence.

The affiant Fisher, has, by a subsequent affidavit, retracted the above statements made by him, and says that he did not intend to state anything of the kind stated in said affidavit, except that said defendants were in plaintiff's plant April 23, 1904, and the other statements contained in said affidavit are not true to his knowledge.

The affidavits of the defendants opposing the granting of the temporary injunctional order, are, in substance, as follows: "The defendants, Hampton, Zemlo, Christ and Genzer each says as follows: That on April, 23 they entered plaintiff's premises on the invitation of one of plaintiff's workmen, and at that time no threats of any kind were made by them. The affidavit of defendants, Christ Hampton, Genzen, Zemlo, Veiling and Erdman, wherein each say that the defendants have not conspired or combined against to do any injury to the plaintiff, its business or employes.

William Snyder, Louis J. Abler and Joseph H. Messer, each say for himself: That since March 30, 1904, he has been in the employment of the plaintiff; that he knows each one of the defendants; that he has not heard either of them make any threats of personal violence, injury, or any threats whatever to himself or to any of the employes of the plaintiff; that said defendants have not used any coercion, intimidation, to prevent the employes of the plaintiff from continuing to work for the plaintiff; and that he has not heard the defendants use any threats of personal violence,

or use any intimidation or coercion to prevent persons from entering the plaintiff's employment; that each of the defendants during such time conducted himself peaceably and quietly and has not interfered with the plaintiff's business nor with the plaintiff's employes, or prospective employes, and that he has not heard any threats from either of said defendants to injure the plaintiff's business by interfering with the plaintiff's business, coercion, intimidation or threatening the employes of the plaintiff.

The Defendant Veiling, by his affidavit, denies specifically each and all the charges made against him and his co-defendants, and states that he has attended all the meetings of the defendants, and that no resolutions of any kind have been passed by them; the the defendants, Genzen, Hampton and Zemlo, by their affidavits, each for himself, denies specifically each and all the charges made against them, and says that they offered to submit their differences with the plaintiff to arbitration, but such offer was refused.

The defendant Erdman, by his affidavit, denies specially each and all the allegations against them, and says that he has attended all the meetings of the defendants, and that no resolutions of any kind have been passed by them.

The Defendant Christ, by his affidavit, says that since March 12, 1904, he has been working at Kenosha, in this State, and that since that time he has resided continuously there, with the exception of two short visits to the city of Beaver Dam, and he denies specifically each and every charge made against him.

The affidavit of William Hanson, who says that he is the secretary of the union referred to; that he was called to Beaver Dam about April 8,

1904, for the purpose of settling the differences between the defendants and the plaintiff, and offered to submit the same to arbitration, but that such offer was refused; that he has not threatened violence of any kind, either to the plaintiff or its employees, and that none has been offered to his knowledge; that he has attended all the meetings of the defendants, and that no resolutions of any kind have been passed by them.

The affidavit of Frank Clough, Chas. Christ, Robert Draheim, Burt Bates, and Ira Hillier, who each says for himself that April 14, 1904, he was in the employment of the plaintiff, and that on that day he attended a meeting of the defendants, and at such meeting no resolutions of any kind were passed; that April 15, 1904, the plaintiff discharged him because he had attended a meeting of the defendants; that he did not leave the plaintiff's employment on his own motion; that he has not made any threats of any kind, or used coercion or intimidation to any of the employees of the plaintiff, and that the defendants have not to his knowledge.

In support of the motion for a temporary injunctive order, is submitted the complaint, and the affidavits of Bushke, Jacobs, Dinkel, Young, Weber and Fischer, but the affidavit of Fischer has been by him retracted.

In opposition to the motion for a temporary injunctive order is submitted the affidavit of Christ, Hampton, Genzer, Zemlo, Veiling and Erdman, and the affidavits of Snyder, Abler, Nesser, Hanson, Clough, Draheim, Bates and Hillier.

The affiants Bushke and Jacobs state one instance of threatening language used by the defendants March 26, 1904. The affiant Dinkel states one instance where the defendants, Christ, Hampton, Genzen and Zemlo,

used on April 22, 1904, improper language, but it was not threatening, intimidating or coercive language under the authorities. The affiants Young and Weber state one instance where defendants Christ, Hampton, Genzen, and Zemlo, on April 23, 1904, said to them: "If they did not quit work they would be dealt with personal violence." The other statements of said above-named affiants have no probative force, as they are merely conclusions of the affiants, when the facts should be stated of what actually took place, of what was said or done, so that the court could determine in what respect and to what extent they were, if at all, threatened, intimidated or coerced. 99 N. W. R. (Wis.) p. 457.

All the acts of personal violence or injury, coercion and intimidation are explicitly denied by the affidavits filed in behalf of the defendants.

And in fact, the plaintiff does not show any act of violence or injury has been committed by the defendant.

And all the acts and charges made against the defendants have been specifically denied by them.

It appears by the affidavits used on the hearing of this motion that no employee has in fact quit the employment of the plaintiff on account of any acts of the defendants; and it does not appear that any one has been prevented from entering the employment of the plaintiff by any acts of the defendants.

It follows, therefore, that such employees have not been coerced or intimidated by any acts of the defendants.

The entering upon the premises of the plaintiff is not of itself cause for issuing an injunctive order, at least not until the defendants have been forbidden to enter thereon.

It does not appear that the de-

defendants have interfered with the right of the plaintiff's employes to come and go to the plaintiff's premises, or elsewhere, as they please; and it does not appear that any employe of the plaintiff has been compelled to discuss the questions involved on this motion.

And it does not appear that there has been any conspiracy or boycott against the plaintiff or its business.

It is apparent, therefore, that upon the facts as presented by the affidavits on this motion, that it should be denied, unless there is some rule of law which would in the discretionary power of the court warrant a preliminary injunctive order to issue during the pendency of the action; the rule of law invoked in that respect is, "That such order may properly issue, whenever the question of law and the fact to be ultimately determined are grave and difficult, and injury to the moving party will be immediate, certain and great if it is denied."

The court cannot say, exercising its sound discretionary power under the law and the facts in this matter, that the questions of fact or of law at this time are so grave and difficult that injury to the plaintiff will be immediate, certain and great, if the motion is denied; the facts presented by the plaintiff's affidavits are all denied, and no showing is made by the plaintiff that a single employe has left the service of the plaintiff by any acts of the defendants, or that any one has been deterred from entering its service by any acts of the defendants. And it appears from the great preponderance of the facts, as presented and shown by the affidavits filed on the hearing of this motion, that the defendants have committed no act for which a temporary injunctive order should issue at this time under the authorities.

It is not a rule of law which this court will follow: "That the writ of injunction can do no harm to a law-abiding man, even though not warranted by the evidence, for the reasons, among others, first, an innocent man should not be mulcted in costs;

second, a man should not be humiliated by having an injunction run against him when there is no evidence that he has done so, as far as the evidence shows, any of the things complained of, and is not acquiescing by silence or otherwise in what his co-laborers are doing. There must be evidence against such person, or the evidence must show that such person belongs to a union or organization to be enjoined.

The defendants had and have the right to leave the employment of the plaintiff, with or without reason, subject, however, to any contractual arrangement between them, and had and have the right to belong to a union or association, and to go out on a strike. But they have no right to use personal violence or do injury to the plaintiff or its business, or to use coercion or intimidation to affect their purposes at any time or place. The defendants have no right to go upon plaintiff's premises if forbidden to do so to persuade employes to leave the service of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff had and has the right to refuse to employ workmen belonging to a union or association, and had and has the right to discharge any of its employes, with or without a reason, subject to any contractual relations between them; and to conduct its business as it is advised, without interference by the defendants.

The defendants will be held to have knowledge of this opinion and order and of the rules of law stated therein, and of the rights of the plaintiff, and the rights of the plaintiff's employes, as well as their rights under the law as stated herein; and the defendants, as well as those who are fellows or companions of the defendants, who are strikers, will be bound and held bound, by the knowledge of the law as stated in this opinion, and will, at their peril, act or conduct themselves contrary thereto.

This order in no wise affect the merits of the case.

The motion for a temporary injunctive order is denied, with ten dollars costs of motion, but without prejudice.

May 31st, 1904.

(Signed) JAMES J. DICK,
Circuit Judge.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 9th of the month, otherwise it cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

SAMPLE OF WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS HAVE TO ENDURE, BUT BEING REQUESTED TO PUBLISH IT, ..CHEERFULLY COMPLY, WITH APPENDID EXPLANATION.

Editor of Journal:

The report on the referendum vote on the appeal from the decision of the International Executive Board limiting strike pay to ten weeks was received and acted upon at our meeting of May 27th.

Either intentionally or through a mistake the vote of local No. 175 was counted wrong, and we protest against our votes being counted in favor of the decision of the International Executive Board. We voted 11 against sustaining the decision of the Board. We further desire to be placed before the entire membership in our proper right and request that you publish this in the Journal.

Fraternally yours,
A. B. GROUT,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 175.

I received the above letter from E. B. Grout, the Recording Secretary of Local 175, Polishers, Buffers and Platers of Kensington, Ill. I have decided to comply with the request of Bro. Grout, that the letter be published. Had he not insisted on it, I would have done with his letter as I have done with several others, read it over, swallow the insult, call the incident closed.

Bro. Grout it seems was selected by the locals in Chicago or the District Councils some time ago to collect funds for the men there on strike.

He traveled through Indiana and Ohio. In his absence a referendum vote was called to limit strike pay. Each local got a notice and with few exceptions, each local called a meeting and took a vote on this important question. The vote in Bro. Grout's local took place April 22, 1904, between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m. A committee of inspectors were selected, comprising H. A. Eisele, Financial Secretary of Local 6, Chicago, Ill., and the present financial secretary of Bro. Grout's local, 175, James Moore and John Wieberg also members of that local. There were 11 votes cast as you will see by the official return blank that follows this explanation. The total number of votes cast, according to this blank, was 11 in favor of the decision of the Executive Board and none against it. We published the report sent in by Local 175 in the Journal, believing that Bros. Eisele, Moore and Wieberg were honest and competent enough to count 11 ballots. They signed the report blank with their own signature, their official signatures are in this office.

On Bro. Grout's return to Chicago it seems he desires another election, and he claims that the 11 votes previously were cast against the decision of the Executive Board and none in its favor. We believe that the inspectors of Local 175 were honest, irrespective of Bro. Grout's letter, and we do not now propose to either change the vote or let him think there was any crooked business done in this office, as his letter implies. If there was anything done that did not suit Bro. Grout, Bro. Grout will have to straighten it out with Brothers Eisele, Moore and Wieberg. If they are satisfied to stand for the charge of being crooked, as

Bro. Grout tries to make out, let them, but this office does not propose to stand for any more insults from Bro. Grout or anybody else, when we are trying honestly to do our duty. I

suppose the vote did not suit Bro. Grout, so all the eleven members changed their minds.
Fraternally yours,
JAS. J. CULLEN. Gen. Sec'y.

Copy of return blank forwarded this office with the signature of the inspectors attached.

REFERENDUM RETURN BLANK, 1904.

Forward ONE COPY of THIS BLANK, immediately on adjournment of meeting

DATE..... April 22 1904.
CITY STATE.
Local Union No. 175 located at (TOWN OR CITY AND STATE) Kensington Ill.
Election held (STATE DAY) April 22 - 04 Polls open (STATE HOUR) 9 00
Polls closed (STATE HOUR) 10 00 Whole number of ballots cast 11

Total vote in favor of sustaining the Decision of the Executive Board.	11
Total vote opposed to the decision of the Executive Board.	0

Return one of these blanks, one to the General Secretary direct, and keep the other on file.

Irregularities (if any)

[SIGNED] H. A. Cisele
James Moore.
John Weberg Inspectors.
Fraternally Yours,
Jas J Cullen General Secretary.

FROM HAMILTON, O.

Editor of Journal:

Local 43, of Hamilton, Ohio, held an open meeting on the 4th of June. Local 48, of Middletown was invited, also Locals 68, 24, and 72 of Cincinnati. The programme was opened with a labor address given by W. G. Critchlow, of Dayton, O., which was very interesting. A quartette composed of members of Cincinnati locals was very entertaining. Then came the discussion in regards to the joint picnic given by all the five locals. The ball game was the feature of the discussion, which was composed of locals of Cincinnati on the one side and Local 143 of Hamilton on the other. Local 48, of Middletown, then challenged the winner. Then we were entertained by the champion spike driver of the world, who drove a 60 penny spike through a board one

inch thick with his hand. Next was the quartette with a comical song. Following them were three interesting boxing bouts between members of the Cincinnati locals. They were three round bouts for points, the last one a four round. They were all cheered long and loud. Then came refreshments, which were plentiful, and which were indulged in until midnight, when the locals of Cincinnati lined up with their brass band, and escorted to the depot by members of Hamilton to their special train, which was waiting for them to carry them back to the Smoky City.
Now as our open meeting is over, and we are now entering into the National Campaign of 1904, I wish to say a few words on that subject. The title is

LABOR POLITICS.

The votes of labor elect almost every political officer in the United States. But how many presidents have rushed to the aid of workers when they struck for better condition of life? Homestead, Chicago or Pittsburgh give the answer. It is written in the blood of labor slain by the agents of a labor elected government. Every congressman has been elected by labor votes, but the endless pages of the congressional record tell only of laws in the interest of property and property owners. Labor legislation is smothered in committees overturned by the courts, or passed only to be completely ignored. This will continue so long as labor divide at the polls and fight one another.

Men who live in the same tenement, work at the same bench, serve the same master, receive the same pay, belong to the same union, go out on strike, and have everywhere the same difficulties to meet, the same problems to solve, and the same interests to serve, go to the ballot box and vote directly against each other. Now study this and see if it is not foolish. Worst of all, whichever of the two old parties is elected, the laborers lose and the masters win. Every day in the year, save election day, the laborers are fighting the masters. They organize unions, and strike and scheme, and plan and boycott and try in every way to increase their wages, and thus get more of what they produce.

Both the Democrat and Republican parties use all of the powers of government to defend private property, and assist the owners in their struggle against the producers of wealth. A true labor party seeks to control the powers of government only that they may use them in the interest of labor instead of the master. Such a party will use the police, the army, the courts and the law making powers to enact and enforce such measures as will assist strikers asking for more wages, women and children in need of better factory legislation, or any other body of workers seeking to help themselves.

As soon as there is a majority in all the departments of any government, the mines, mills, machinery and

all other means of production and distribution of wealth will be made the collective property of the laborers. The laborers are the ones who made all these things, and they alone can use them to-day to create new wealth, there will be no separate class of masters. Hence, the whole product will go to the laborers who produce it.

If you think about these things a little while, you will see how true and important they are and will go to work for the same cause. Think this over, look at the condition of labor unions in Colorado. The very men that labor elected to office have now turned the guns loose on them and are murdering them like so many dogs.

I will say this, that if the working man don't wake up very soon, we will all go to jail for being members of a labor union.

Trusting I have not taken up too much space, I remain,

THOMAS IVEY,
Press Agent, Local 43,
Hamilton, O.

FROM LANCASTER.

Editor of Journal:

I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know how Local 214 is getting along. Since you heard from us last we have had a strike on, for about four months at the Hubley Manufacturing Company. After having tried all honorable means to adjust our troubles we have placed the firm on the unfair list, our action having been indorsed by the Central Labor Union. The firm has been advertising all over the United States for polishers, stating that the factory is a nice clean, airy shop, and the wages regular union wages, \$3 per day. The place is one of the dirtiest and hottest in the city; and about the wages, if you work as hard as you can you might make \$1.75 on some work. They have succeeded in securing a lot of scabs that call themselves polishers, but would not make good street cleaners. Here are their names they went by before it was changed to scabs: Charles Baumgardner, Frank Laird, West Jones, Abram Goehenhauser, Ralf Wade, Albert Jones, William Schriener, Benjamin Baumgardner.

Albert Zell and Homer Huber, the dirtiest scab of all, who has quite a record for scabbing.

Fraternally yours,
LOCAL 214.

FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Editor of Journal:

No doubt many of our members throughout the country will wonder what we are doing in this district, as for some time past little has been heard from Cleveland. Well, to start with and give you an idea of what we are doing now, after carefully sizing up trade conditions and the labor movement in general this spring we decided to make the best out of the worst of it; so early this spring we began to make arrangements for a grand joint outing of the locals in this city with the result that we decided to hold same in Niagara Falls. So on the evening of July the 2d the members of the different locals in this city leave with their wives and other members of their families to spend Sunday July 3d and 4th, or they can stay longer if they wish, as our tickets are good for a week or longer at the falls, and a good many of our members are going to take advantage of the length of time and visit Buffalo, Hamilton and Toronto.

It seems that on account of the National Organization being involved in a few strikes in different sections of the country, and everything not being just what it should be or exactly as we would like it to be that some of our members in some of the different locals are issuing circulars advocating withdrawal from the National Organization, and many other schemes.

My advice to the brothers is to keep a cool head now, especially more so than ever. If the brothers will only look back into the history of our organization they will realize that we went through many a storm worse by far than the one we are going through now. But as you all know we weathered the gale; in fact, the fiercest of them and came out all right, so let us not get excited but size the situation up as it really is; see where we made any mistakes and try to correct or avoid them in the future.

We have all arrangements made for our excursion to Niagara Falls, and the chances are that we will be there about the time a great many of our members receive this issue of the Journal.

Still we are not neglecting the interest of the locals. We are still digging away, and the question of the open shop is not worrying us much, as you will see by last agreement entered into by one of the brass shops of the city.

Fraternally yours.
PETER CURLEY,

AGREEMENT.

Cleveland, O., May 23, 1904.

This agreement made and entered into between Colonial Brass Company, corner Seneca and Champlain street, party of the first part, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, party of the second part:

Article 1. The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but members of the above named organization in good standing, and who carry the regular working card of the organization.

Article 2. The party of the first part agrees that the party of the second part's representative (if provided with a proper credentials) shall have access to the factory during working hours.

Article 3. There shall be a shop committee in each department appointed by the organization whose duty it shall be to see that all men in said factory or shop are in good standing in the organization and obey the department rules.

Article 4. The minimum scale of wages shall be for Brass Molders \$2.50 per day, Metal Pattern Makers \$2.50 per day, Brass Finishers \$2.50 per day, Chandelier Makers \$2.50 per day, Assemblers \$2.25 per day, Polishers, \$2.50 per day, Buffers \$2.50 per day, Platers \$2.50 per day, and it shall be understood that all employes receiving more than the foregoing scale, shall not be subject to any reduction in said wages by reason of the adoption of this minimum scale.

Article 5. Time and one-half shall be paid for over time and double time

for Sundays and the following Legal Holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, but under no circumstances shall members of the organization be allowed to work on Labor Day.

Article 6. All apprentices shall belong to the organization and carry the regular working cards of their craft, but no one shall be accepted as an apprentice who is over twenty-one (21) years of age.

Article 7. Apprentices shall be given every opportunity to learn all the details of their respective trade and shall serve three (3) years. Any apprentice leaving his employer before the termination of his apprenticeship shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of this organization but shall be required to return to his former employer.

Article 8. The following number of apprentices shall be allowed to each branch of the trade. Molders one to eight journeymen, Metal Pattern Makers one to shop, Brass Finishers one to eight journeymen, Chandelier Makers one to eight journeymen, Polishers, Buffers and Platers one to ten, or fraction thereof, Assemblers one to five.

Article 9. This organization agrees to furnish free of cost to any manufacturer signing this agreement the union label, the same to be in the hands of the shop steward. They shall be supplied from the headquarters through the different locals.

Article 11. The organization agrees to use all legitimate means to further the interests of the manufacturers who sign this agreement.

Article 12. Should any difference arise between employee and said firm that cannot be settled between them, it shall be referred to a committee representing the employe and the employer for mediation and arbitration.

Article 13. A sympathetic strike to protect union principles shall not be construed as a violation of this agreement.

Article 14. The party of the first part hereby agrees that nine (9) hours constitute a days work.

Article 15. This agreement shall take effect.....and continue in force for one year, but shall be open thirty (30) days prior to its

expiration for the purpose of discussing the wage scale amending any other article in this agreement.

Signed for Company

W. MAYER, Manager.

Signed for Organization

PETER CURLEY.

A TRAITOR AND SCAB.

Allegheny, Pa., May 16, 1904.

Editor of Journal:

I take great pleasure in writing you in behalf of Local 177 and begging for a small space in our official Journal, to tell the troubles of a member that turned traitor to our organization, and is dead not to the public at large but to loyalty and unionism. His name is Lesty Weyman, lately of Allegheny, Local 177; also was recording secretary and at the first opportunity left his ranks and went scabbing in the Griswold shop in Erie, Pa. Before he went to Erie he agitated and stirred up trouble in the De Haven Stove Works in Ally, Pa., at a special meeting called to discuss the situation of the uprising trouble in the De Haven shop. He attended the meeting in a drunken state and when our vice-president, Brother Harry Eisley, refused to take the matter in his charge, Weyman upbraided him and told him that he did not know his business, he was compelled to declare strike or lockout, so long as the men wanted it; and after he had caused trouble he went to Erie and scabbed in the Griswold Manufacturing Company, where twenty-two men were on strike, and he also co-operated with another scab employment agent and tried to fill their shop with men. A week or two after leaving here he returned with a pocket full of money and a sweet story that there was no strike in Erie, and the International refused Local 22 members strike pay, and the strikers were only too willing to return to work, but the firm would not take them back, and had advanced him money to come and pay transportation for four or five polishers to come and go to work. Bro. Weyman saw several of the members of Local 177 and met them with the glad hand, and gave them a line of talk that would make a silver tongued orator envious,

and with promises and declarations induced our President, E. Schmideter and past president, Peter Moore, two of our dependent workers, and also strikers at the time of the De Haven shop to go to Erie and work or scab as it afterwards turned out to be by paying their railroad fare. After this trio had been there two or three days the members began receiving anonymous letters and telegrams stating and requesting them that there was a job for them if they got there before a stated time, with one or the other name signed. In the meantime Weyman's successor to office, thinking there was darkness connected with the sudden turn of affairs in such a short time and knowing of the above trouble wrote a letter to the business agent, Fay Ocamb, of Local 22, at Erie, and telling him of the gold brick declarations of Bro. Weyman, asking him to reply to his letter stating the true conditions of the trouble, so as to keep the members from going to Erie. Bro. Ocamb wrote and said that trouble was still on with no better outlook for a settlement than before. In a week or ten days after the departure of the traitor, Weyman, action was taken on the case of the men going to work, and the local appointed a committee to prefer charges against Bro. Weyman, Moore and Schmideter for going to work; or, in other words, scabbing and using their influence and inducing others to go to work in a shop in time of trouble and disrupting our organization. The meeting night following the charges were to be preferred Bro. Schmideter came to our meeting with the plea of being misinformed, and not knowingly done a wrong, and that he did not see no pickets on duty at the striking shop, and that he quit work in company with Bro. Moore as soon as they found out there was trouble in the shop, and this was told to them by Business Agent Ocamb at their hotel or boarding house after they had been in the town four or five days. They had also a letter in their possession from Local 22 exonerating them from all blame, and with this plea Local 177 exonerated Schmideter and Moore and fined Bro. Weyman \$100 for the offense. Bro. Weyman has only one leg to stand on, so kick it out from under him and give him a fall the

same as he has tried to give unionism and his fellow workmen. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS M. KING, Rec. Sec.,
28 East Sacock St.,
Ally, Pa.

FROM NEWARK, N. J.

Editor of Journal:

Local No. 44, of Newark, N. J., had a drawing for the benefit of one of their brothers who is sick and unable to work. The drawing took place in their meeting hall after their meeting on Tuesday evening June 7th, and the lucky ticket was No. 111, and was held by John Plunkett of Newark, N. J. Thanking all brothers who had tickets and the locals who sold for the worthy brother of Local No. 44.

Yours fraternally,
WM. LOGAN,
Secretary of Committee.

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor of Journal:

At the last meeting of Local No. 175 I was instructed to notify you that we had placed a fine of \$100 on ex-Brother Chas. Murray for scabbing in the chandelier strike of this city.

Fraternally yours,
A. B. GROUT,
Recording Secretary.

"Arrah, your're lookin' very sad," said Pat O'Hollihan, addressing his friend Denis the other day.

"Oi feel sad," responded Denis. "Oi've lost my mother-in-law. I tell you it's hard to lose your mother-in-law."

"Hard!" exclaimed Pat. "B'gorrah, it's almost impossible!"

Experience is a good teacher, but there are a good many men who lack the common sense that is necessary to comprehend.

There is not so much in the selection of an occupation as there is in the way you push it.

The man who takes life as a dose always finds it a bitter one.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

District Council No. 1 held their regular monthly meeting at their hall on the above date, President J. Conly in the chair. A roll-call of officers showed all present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A communication from No. 12 was read by the secretary, declaring their intentions of withdrawing from the District Council. One was also presented showing that their request to withdraw from the Council was granted by the Executive Board, which caused considerable debate.

A communication from local 282 was read, in which it was stated that the privilege to withdraw from the District Council was granted to them. The resignation of Brother Carpenter of Local No. 12 was read and accepted. The various bills were read and ordered paid.

Business Agent Flynn reported that they were having considerable trouble in one shop where a scab endeavored to get in. He was willing to pay \$2.00 to join the union, but they would not have him, as a result he quit. The agreement between Mr. Sternan and his employees having expired, and a new one to be entered into, resulted in several conferences.

He further reports that a certain Mr. Winslow of Chicago was taking considerable work away from the local contractors by doing the work 33 1-3 per cent lower than the firms here.

Organizer Downing reported that he had visited about every shop in New York in quest of delinquents, as well as trying to get new members. He stated that from observation that things were picking up slowly, very slowly. The firm of Jacksons was having trouble with other firms, and that hampered us a little. In the Manhattan Brass, the new superintendent that we thought would be favorable proved the reverse by attempting to cut whenever possible. The or-

ganizer blamed the men for the conditions that prevailed in the metal shop, as the foreman was friendly. He has made arrangements for another call to Janish's shop. No. 61 has reduced its reinstatement fee to \$8. It was formerly \$12.

Wallingford locals requested that men stay away from there.

204 withdrawn from the District Council, 234 called for a member of the Executive Board and Brother Flynn appointed. 284 states that they are going to have a picnic on the 23d of July, and that they were straining every nerve to make a success of it. They issued a challenge to Local No. 12 to pull in a tug of war. 296 reported that their local had undergone some change on account of depression in trade.

Moved that Local No. 12 be advised to reconsider their previous action. Carried. Moved that the secretary correspond with the general secretary, requesting that he write to the various locals and show them the benefits to be derived from remaining in a united District Council. A committee of three was appointed to call on Local No. 12. There being no further business the council adjourned until the first Sunday in July.

J. E. FITZGERALD.

The following are receipts and disbursements up to June 5, 1904:

Receipts.	
From Sec. Cullen for Organizer's fee, ending April 6....	\$45 00
Local 12—P. C. T. and initiation..	42 00
Local 282—P. T. C. and initiation.....	23 15
Local 61—P. C. T.....	24 70
Local 87—P. C. T.....	27 75
Local 239—P. C. T.....	7 20
Local 296—P. C. T.....	11 05
From Sec. Cullen for Organizer's fees ending May 6....	45 00
Local 204—P. C. T.....	14 40

\$240 25

Disbursements:

Business Agent, 5 weeks' sal..	\$125 00
Organizer, 5 weeks' salary....	125 00
Treasurers' salary for May	
and postage six months.....	1 32
Room rent, June.....	10 00
Gas.....	70
Secretary's sal....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$263 02

D. P. FLYNN, Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 2.

I herewith submit the report of District Council No. 2.

Meeting opened at 2 p. m., President Freeman in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted as corrected.

Credentials from Local 9 were read and delegates seated. Bro. James Thomas and James Leary are the new delegates from Local 9.

The following locals were represented; Locals 9, 44, 62, 78, 98, 121, 193, 280.

Report of locals:

Local 9 reported that some of the members were dissatisfied with the District Council, and it is believed that the dissatisfaction has been caused by some of the members circulating false reports as to the management of the District's affairs. In order to place the District Council in its true light, it was voted to request Local 9 to appoint a committee of five to investigate the charges and statements which have been made against the officers of the District by a member of Local 9.

Local 44 reports business slow, about the same number of members, and gives a smoker May 10.

Local 62 reports members coming in slow.

No. 78 reports the agreements not signed, and requests that Bro. George Leary be sent to Bridgeton before May 10th. Request granted.

Local 98 reports all members work-Foundry which was on strike has been closed and out of business for good.

Local 280 reports business fair; will give a smoker June 8th.

Local 193 reports business good, none out of work, and brought up the question of jurisdiction between Local 44 and Local 193. The Council decided that a committee of Local 44 should visit Local 193 on the fourth Wednesday of May and try and settle the question.

Organizer's report was read, which was quite lengthy, and showed that the locals in the District were holding their own without any trouble, and in view of the conditions of the country at present a report of this kind can be considered very favorable.

New business:

Voted that a committee of five, to be appointed by the President, selected by him and the organizer, to act in conjunction with Bro. Leary, to take some action in recovering the money held by the former officers of suspended Local 266.

Voted we meet in Paterson, N. J., June 19, 1904.

Voted we levy a five per cent. per capita tax.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: Bro. Jas. Thomas, of Local 9, member of Executive Board; Bro. J. Endilich, of 193, member of the Board of Trustees.

Treasurer's report:

Balance on hand March 27...	\$25 82
Received from March 27.....	162 85
Expenses.....	158 35

Balance to date..... \$31 32

WM. McCANN,

Recording Secretary District No. 2.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Receipts and disbursements of District Council No. 4 from May 1 to June 1, 1904.

Receipts.

Local 151—P. C. T.....	\$12 45
Local 139—P. C. T. and initiation....	4 75
Local 155—P. C. T., initiation and reinstatement..	8 35
Local 30—By cash....	10 40
Local 118—P. C. T. and intia-tion..	4 65
Local 103—P. C. T.....	2 80
Local 50—P. T. C.....	75
Local 95—P. C. T. and intia-tion....	10 15

From Delegate A. B. Acker,	
overapid mileage ..	46
From Jas. J. Cullen.....	45 00
Local 187—P. C. T.....	1 50
Local 260—P. T. C.....	1 35
Local 199—P. T. C.....	1 10
Local 176—P. T. C.....	2 30
Local 95—P. T. C. and initia-	
tion.. ..	9 10
Local 55—P. T. C., initiatin	
and open charter.....	7 00
Cash on hand May 1, 1904....	266 43
	<hr/>
	\$388 54

Expenses.	
J. B. Acker, mileage.....	\$9 60
E. W. Brennen, mileage.....	2 35
J. E. Coughlin, mileage.....	5 74
C. G. Hart, mileage.....	2 73
J. A. Young, mileage.....	4 30
Thos. Berrard, mileage.....	3 50
S. T. Clougherty, mileage....	4 14
C. J. Driscoll, mileage.....	4 14
John Sheehan, mileage.....	2 35
John P. White, mileage.....	4 14
Chas. E. Keller, mileage.....	1 22
John A. Loynd, mileage.....	4 14
Te. A. Schontag, mileage....	1 57
Int. V-Pres. Dillon, mileage..	2 50
E. R. Myberg, mileage.....	2 50
Organizer's sal., exp., 2 weeks.	48 22
Sec.-Treas. care fare, stamps..	1 86
Organizer's sal., exp., 1 week..	24 65
Organizer's sal., exp., 1 week..	22 30
Sec.-Treas. salary for May....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$195 98

Total recipts..	\$388 54
Expenditures.. ..	195 98

Cash on hand June 1, '04.\$192 56

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. LOYND,
Sec.-Treas. District Council No. 4.

Organized labor does not envy the palace, yet with all kindness, it does assert the right of the cottage, the evil of the hovel. Palace and hovel are usually the legitimate fruits of corporate greed.

Carroll Wright says all that is necessary to settle the labor question is to apply the Golden Rule. How simple! Please ship a carload of Golden Rules to this office at once. We need them for distribution.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7.

The following is the report of Organizer Whittaker, District Council No. 7 for the month of May:

Since submitting my last report I have spent my time in Hamilton and Toronto. Have been successful in adding a few new members to the locals of both cities, with the exception of Local No. 309, which is showing slow progress up to date. However, their busy season will soon be on; and, no doubt, they will make rapid strides from that time forward. I attended meeting of No. 261 and found them in a healthy condition. Officers and members all taking active interest in the welfare of their local, which shows every promise of being one of the best brass workers locals in this district within another year's time, on account of the large number of brass workers that will be required in the new works now nearing completion.- I also attended meeting of No. 26. We also had the pleasure of Brother McLean's attendance of Local No. 2, Toledo, Ohio, who gave the brothers a very stirring address on the succes of No. 2 and what had been accomplished in bettering their conditions that once existed in that city. I might say we all appreciated his address very much. I visited a number of ex-members of this local and did all in my power looking towards their reinstatement. Pleased to say I received several promises that I think will make good in the near future. I received one application and fee before leaving the city. I have been successful in adding six new members and three reinstatements to Local No. 33, whose membership is now about 50, the largest in its history. Local No. 53 is now on the upward road again. I will have several new members ready for their next meeting. Since my last report I have called on a large number of silver workers which I desired to place in No. 294. I found the proposition a hard one, the majority wishing to wait to see what success the present members meet with. However, new members are joining every meeting, and prospects are bright for the future of this local. I have one application and full fee to

place before No. 21; also four other applications for their meeting of the 22d. Hoping the above report will be satisfactory to the officers and members of this district and with best wishes for our future success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
W. M. WHITTAKER.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. WELBY,
Sec.-Treas. District No. 7.

The following is the financial statement of District Council No. 7 for the month of May, 1904:

Expenditures.	
Organizer's salary, 5 weeks..	\$100 00
Express charges and discount on checks...	75
Postage stamps....	2 00
Total expenditures....	\$102 75
Receipts.	
Local 26—Per capita and ini.	\$3 50
Local 31—Per capita..	3 30
Local 32—Per Capita	3 20
Local 97—Per capita..	3 20
Local 261—Per capita and ini.	4 10
Local 309—Per capita..	3 10
International for March.....	45 00
	\$65 40
Balance on hand May 1, '04..	\$104 90
Receipts for May, 1904.....	65 40
Total receipts...	\$206 30
Expenditures for May, 1904...	\$102 75
Balance, on hand June 1, '94...	103 55

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 8 for the month of May, 1904:

Receipts.	
Local 5—Dayton, P. T. C...	\$3 40
Local 4—Piqua, P. T. C....	5 00
Local 39—Marion, P. T. C...	1 40
Local 43—Hamilton, P. T. C.	19 20
Local 48—Middletown, P T C	2 30
Local 68—Cincinnati, P. T. C.	14 60
Local 72—Cincinnati, P. T C.	5 00
Local 102—Springfield, P. T. C	2 90
Local 124—Columbus, P. T. C.	5 70
J. J. Cullen.....	45 00
Balance in bank last report..	2 04
Total receipts....	\$106 54

Expenses.	
Organizer's salary..	\$136 00
Railroad fare and expenses..	7 95
Money orders and postage....	50
Secretary-Treasurer's salary..	5 00
Deficit for April.....	74 53
Total expenses.....	\$223 98
Paid.....	102 30
Present deficit....	121 68
Total receipts..	\$106 54
Disbursements..	102 30
Balance....	\$4 24

IMPROVE THEIR CONDITION.

The most effective work the trades-unions can do is in the direction of raising the condition of those workers, organized or unorganized, whose conditions are lowest. The poverty of the sweat-shop workers and the mill-town hands compels them to send their children to work when they ought to be in school. The employment of children, in turn, displaces adult workers and sends them out to compete for new jobs. This swelling of the army of the unemployed and intensification of competition in the labor market makes possible the reduction of wages in trades formerly more prosperous and threatens even the best-paid mechanics.

We have to remember that in these days more of what are called skilled trades are much easier to learn than they were in the days of our fathers. And even though the common laborer or factory "hand" might find it difficult to enter a skilled trade, yet these laborers and operators have sons with life before them, and, if the conditions of those industries in which their fathers have been employed are growing harder, ever greater grows the stimulus for them to press into the more skilled and paid trades.

The dignity and standing of a laboring man is not measured by his physical strength. Prudence, economy, industry, truthfulness, sobriety, kindness, punctuality and sympathy are elements that are necessary and equally valuable in every field of human endeavor.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, Held in New York City, May 10, 1904.

By E. J. Lynch.

The annual meeting of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association was held in this city on the above date. In the absence of Chauncey H. Castle, who was unable to attend through sickness, the Vice-President, Henry Cribben, of Chicago, occupied the chair, and his report was very interesting, as it showed the number of cases acted on by the Conference Committee of the Stove Founders' Defense Association during the year, as well as the number of cases settled through Secretary Hogan from the office by letter and dispatch. He explained in his report how the different manufacturers should treat their employes, impressing on their minds that the interest of the employer was the interest of the men, and that if employers, as well as employes, would act in the spirit of fairness with each other there was no reason why strikes and their attending bitterness should not be dispensed with. That in place of floating the red flag in each other's face, they should come together in a spirit of harmony, as the success of the manufacturer also means the success of the employes.

For three years our organization has had an agreement with the Stove Founders' Defense Association. In that length of time we have settled over fifty grievances, and in each case a spirit of fairness was shown by the representatives of the Stove Founders' Defense Association, as well as by the members involved. Therefore we are pleased to approve of the sentiments expressed in the paper read by President Cribben, and trust that while we can report having no strikes in the stove industry for three years, that the same friendly relations will continue for years to come.

Let us see what this agreement has amounted to alone to our International Union. In the stove shops throughout the United States we must have

3,000 members employed. Through the agreement with the Stove Founders' Defense Association over ninety-eight per cent. of those shops are strictly union. During those three years we have not spent in strike pay in the stove industry over \$100, while in the other industries where our members are employed last year the International Union spent forty thousand dollars alone for strike pay. The members in the stove shops realize their grievance will be referred to the conference committee representing the Stove Founders' Defense Association and our organization, and they know that if they are asking for what is unreasonable, or if their cause is not just, they will not be upheld nor their action in asking those demands be endorsed, therefore act lawfully before striking.

At one time the employes in the stove shops believed, as a great many others do to-day, that unless they had a strike once in a while they were not receiving any benefits from the International Union, it being a question of pay, pay, all the time without anything in return. To-day the members of our organization in the stove shops feel that a strike is a calamity if it can be avoided, and they feel that they are being benefited daily by being allowed to remain at work, and not go on strike until the matter is finally disposed of.

I trust that each and every member of our organization will read carefully the letter of President Cribben. Try to emulate it in your respective locals and shops. Show a spirit of fairness. Do not listen to the professional kicker or crank, who thinks the country will go to the dogs if they do not strike, and after they are on strike for a few weeks roast every person connected with the International Union, and say the whole labor movement is no use, simply because you do not know what the labor movement is. Feel that by avoiding strikes you are benefiting your members, benefiting their homes, and benefitting their families. If we have to strike let it be only as a last resort; but we believe through the agreement of the Defense Association the spirit displayed by the manufacturers, and I have met with four of them during

the last month and settled all our grievances, we will have no grievances in stove shops if the Stove Founders' Defense Association can avoid it, and if we show them that we want to be fair.

Following is the report of President Cribben, read it over, study its contents, and learn what the aim of the Defense Association is, then learn to do your part as men and as trade unionists:

"Organized labor and organized capital have equal rights under the laws of the country. So long as they respect the rights of each other and their interests, situated as employer and employed, should be mutual, and a spirit of fairness should at all times animate both parties in their dealings with each other on all questions affecting their interests, which are identical, it being impossible for workmen to prosper and receive good wages for their labor unless the employer receives a fair return for the capital and services invested in his business. ing; no trouble going on; Newark

The Defense Association Committee and the workmen constituting the conference committee are working along educational lines, and they are rapidly supplanting the strike or force methods formerly used by labor unions, and have adopted conciliation and voluntary arbitration as their methods of adjusting all differences that may arise, in a spirit of fairness to both parties, using patience, reason and common sense as their weapons, instead of waging a war for the survival of the fittest, until one side or the other is exhausted.

"During the year 1902, the officers of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association made sixty personal visitations among the members of the association, who, with the aid of the representatives of the labor unions with whom they conferred, have settled each case on a basis of fairness and justice, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. During that same year one hundred and forty-five minor cases were settled through the office of the Secretary by mail or telegraph.

During the year 1903 there were fifty-six personal visitations of the same character as mentioned above, and settled to the satisfaction of both

parties, as well as about one hundred and fifty minor cases that were settled through the Secretary's office by mail or telegraph.

"I mention the foregoing facts to show the character of the labor performed by the officers of the Defense Association, and there is no good reason why other branches of manufacturing industries could not accomplish like results if employer and workman were both animated with a spirit of fairness in their dealings with each other.

We, as manufacturers, cannot honestly withhold from our workmen a fair proportion of the profits of our business, and those of you who have given the subject serious consideration will agree with me, and endeavor to treat your workmen fairly; pay good wages, and work with them instead of against them, as long as they keep within the bounds of common sense, reason and justice. Should they attempt to make demands that are unjust, which oftentimes occur, we must reason with them, and try to convince them in a spirit of fairness that they are already receiving the highest wages your business will afford, and you will find the average workman honest, and will meet you and adjust the difference that may exist in a satisfactory manner. Such has been the experience of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association during the past thirteen years, and I sincerely trust their efforts in the future will prove as successful and satisfactory as they have been in the past."

The members of the Defense Association showed their appreciation for President Castle by passing the following resolution by a rising vote:

Resolved, That at this annual meeting of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, the members here assembled wish to place upon record their high appreciation of the services which President Chauncey H. Castle has rendered to this association. His unusual qualities of mind peculiarly fitted him for the difficult task of composing differences arising between members of the association and their employes. His judicial fairness commands the confidence and respect of those who were opposed to

him. At great sacrifice of time, strength and comfort, he has devoted days and weeks to the work of this association. The great good that has been accomplished is in a large measure the result of his direction and labor. This association earnestly asks that he will continue to serve as President for another year, with the assurance that every member will stand ready to lighten his labors, asking only for his counsel and guidance.

The following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing term:

President—Chauncey H. Castle, Quincy, Ill.

Vice-President — Henry Cribben, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—Thomas J. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—A. C. Mott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee — Grange Sard, Henry Cribben, A. C. Mott, Lazard Kahn, John A. Rowe, D. McAfee, E. W. Peck, C. H. Castle.

WHY SOME ARE POOR : DR. MARDEN IN "SUCCESS."

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think the world owes them a living.

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

They do not think it worth while to put in contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debt rather than do work which they consider beneath them.

The absence of pleasant smiles at home no doubt has caused many a husband to seek them in a saloon.

THE UNION LABEL DEPENDS UPON UNION LABOR.

Every member of a labor organization, and every friend of organized labor, feels an interest in the union label, but not all of them feel sufficient interest in it to demand it in preference to something that is cheaper that does not bear the union label. The inconsistency and selfishness of humanity in general are responsible for what lack of demand there is for the label. Without entering into an extended argument over the matter it is evident that the consumers have the matter in their own hands so far as the demand for the union label is concerned. There isn't a workingman or woman in this country but who would be perfectly willing to accept higher wages and improved conditions if they were possible. The desire for something better is the paramount issue with everyone who is not dead to the world, and to this ambition the world owes everything it has, good and bad. But, unfortunately, the ambition too often ends with the desire for self benefit.

The workers, that is the wage-workers represented in mining, manufacturing and the dependent industries, are, of course, the real consumers. If this were not so there would be no need for the great transportation lines, and the vast manufacturing interests and the financial systems that have been brought into operation to care for the needs of the consumer. The disposition always is to regard the capital of the country as the real generator of business, yet when business falls off and wages cannot be earned, everything falls off until wages are and consumption commences. Capital styles a condition of depression as one of over-production because there is more on the market than the market can afford to absorb. Labor calls such a condition under consumption because with a market filled with every necessity, there is no money to purchase, consequently no consumption. When one decides this question it depends upon how much one has when the judgment is delivered.

Whether men are organized, or not, they know that the union label in-

asures the product was manufactured under fair conditions and that reasonably fair wages were paid. They also know that if the goods are to continue to be produced under the same conditions the market must accept them. Unless there is a demand for the product it must be taken from the market for no one can produce something for which there is no demand. If the consumers of this country, and only that part of them who are directly, or indirectly, interested in the labor movement, would invariably demand the union label every manufacturer in the country would go to any length to secure it. A writer in *American Industries*, the chosen paper of the Employers' Association, recently declared in effect that the only man who wanted the label was the one who had something that could not be sold without it. Therein is the entire secret of the success or failure of the union label. One might moralize and paint all sorts of problematical fancies, but the hard truth still stands that the label depends for its life on the demand for it.

We noticed a news statement recently in which the conversation of several business men was quoted concerning the label. The talk was on the label. One of the men asked the others how many of them were wearing a hat with the label in it. Not one of them knew, but investigation showed that every one wore a union-made hat. The suggestion that in future they look for non-union hats was met with approval as proposing one means whereby the union label could be put out of business.

The proportion of business men is small when compared with the wage-workers who are generally included under the term. If the latter had the sense to retaliate in kind there would be no one to purchase non-union and sweatshop products, but the workers representing that class of labor.

It is a serious reflection on the members of labor organizations to affirm that they do not patronize the label themselves. They demand that others ask for it and insist on union made goods, but they dodge the question and buy where they can for the least money.

There is no getting around the cost

of a product and its relation to selling prices. Sweatshop goods can be sold cheaper than union-made goods and everyone knows the reason for the difference. If labor unionists, demanding higher wages and better conditions, deliberately throw over their own market how can they expect it to be maintained?

Another matter that has seriously interfered with the union label is the habit of fastening it to an inferior article and then expecting the label to sell the goods. Deny as we may this charge, we know it has been done. Labor has suffered because of it and no one has profited by its abuse, unless it be the sweaters.

We quote a statement made to *American Industries*, as follows:

"I have been in business here three years. About half my trade is union, half non-union. My stock is all union made, where possible, but I cannot get union label underwear, hosiery and neckwear. Across the street there is a union man now going into a store where he can buy a few cents cheaper. So it is with union men. They rant and bellow, and then sneak around to some 'scab' shop. They want to receive union wages, but don't want to pay union prices. I am building up my business and will enlarge my store soon. I depend upon handling a good line of clothing and keeping my good customers. I get only well-made clothing. It costs a little more than cheap stuff, of course, but I consider it as cheap as 'scab' made of the same grade. I show my customers that I handle only reliable goods, free from sweatshop diseases, and that they are cheapest in the long run. I believe in unions, and have helped them through several strikes. But they don't stand by me. I don't expect anything from them, for I have learned better. They will not support me."

Investigation in any city will find reason for like complaint, and of the kind that cannot be denied.

One advertiser, a manufacturer of union-made overalls, writing some time ago, lamented the neglect of union labor to patronize labor union products, and made the open statement that if it were not for the painters and decorators, cigarmakers and

the railway organizations there would be no market for his product.

These conditions speak for themselves. No moralizing, no fervent petitions made in behalf of the betterment of humanity will bring such results to the defense of the union label as for the wage-workers to patronize it themselves.

A RALEIGH BY PROXY.

A tall, straight young man and a girl who looked as though she had just stepped out of a love story illustration in a magazine stood together under the canopy in front of the Reading terminal after the rain had stopped late Thursday afternoon. They were waiting for a car, he idly watching the crowd pick its way over the wet street, she gazing, with a little frown, at the muddy crossing.

"Extry papers! Extra, mister?" shouted a ragamuffin of a newsboy, holding out an early evening edition to young man.

"No, kid, I guess not," said he smiling. Then: "Hold on a minute, son. Are you too busy right now to stop and earn a quarter?"

"Sure I ain't! What d'ye t'ink I am?" came the indignant answer.

"Well, then, take ten of your papers, quick; spread 'em out from here to the car tracks. Get busy, now!"

When the car came up, he turned to the girl, who hadn't quite comprehended what this was all about, and, with a little gesture of his head that was not at all displeasing, even if it was a bit dramatic, bowed her to the pathway.

"Oh, Dick, you foolish boy!" she exclaimed.

But she blushed and smiled as proudly as ever a queen on a Raleigh's cloak as she made her way to the car.

"Absurd!" said an angular shopper with spectacles.

"How lovely!" said another pretty young woman.

And "Hully gee!" said the boy.

A minute ahead of time is better than a second behind time.

PUT A DOLLAR IN THE BANK.

A rainy day's a-comin', boys, as sure
as you're alive,
When bees can't put a single drop of
honey in the hive;
The busy ants won't dare to set a foot
outside the door,
They'll loaf around and make their
meals on what they've gleaned
before;

I ain't no weather prophet, as they
call 'em, but you bet
I know the time's a-comin' when it's
likely to be wet,
And them as may prepare for it will
have themselves to thank
If while the weather's fair they put a
dollar in the bank.

It's mighty nice to slosh around and
cut a lordly dash,
And make the people wonder at the
squander of your cash;
It's fun to sow your dollars like there
wasn't any stint,
And sort of make the public think you
own a private mint.
But by and by the time will come you
won't have such a chance,
And jest as like as not there'll be
some patches on your pants;
Instead of drawin' prizes, why, you'll
only get a blank,
And you'll regret you didn't put a dol-
lar in the bank.

There ain't no sea so ca'm but that at
times the storms prevail,
There ain't no soil so good but that
sometimes the crop will fail;
And them same men who brag the
most about a "lead pipe cinch,"
Sing different tunes when latter on
they find they're in a pinch.
It ain't good sense to waste your cake
promiscuously, because
The day will come you'll want a crust
to put betwix your jaws;
And if you'd have your vest look
plump instead of lean and lank,
You'd better not forget to put a dol-
lar in the bank.

Some of our sins are so honestly
the expressions of our natures that
justification almost shows itself
through them.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.

Editor of Journal:

Please publish this article in the Journal, as we want the members at large to understand what kind of a firm the Wrought Iron Range Company is to deal with, and how little the officials of that concern think of breaking their word with workingmen. As is well known the Polishers' Union have a boycott on the product of the Wrought Iron Range Company for the past three years. This firm asked for a committee from the polishers to wait on them regarding a settlement of the trouble. Local 13 appointed a committee, who waited on the superintendent, Mr. Vandeventer, as he had full power to act for the firm. Both parties agree that three men from Local 13 go to work in a couple of days, with five more union men within thirty days and at the end of the thirty days all men working in the shop should become members of the organization or get out. The foreman in the plating department, who was to have full power to dispose of the scabs as he saw fit, told the committee from Local 13 that all men working in polishing and plating department at that time would be let out with the exception of two or three if they didn't pay the initiation fee or fine No. 13 held against them for scabbing, he would also let them go. The men from 13 went on and worked for three weeks. At the beginning of the fourth week Mr. Vandeventer sent for the committee and told them that all bets were off, as the Metal Manufacturers' Association forbid him to make any such settlement with the union. So you can see how easy it is for a manufacturer to form an excuse when they want to break their word with the workingmen. When Local 13 heard this they called out their three members and voted to still fight the Wrought Iron Range Company to the end. And with the assistance of our brother members through the country in using their influence we expect the end to come soon.

Fraternally yours,

D. KANE,
Local 13.

Tact is better than talent.

LOCAL 9's AID TO CHICAGO.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 20, 1904.

Mr. J. J. Cullen:

Dear Sir and Brother—In the June issue of our Official Journal we note what the different locals throughout the country have done for our Chicago brothers in their present struggle, and on behalf of the members of Local 9, of Elizabeth, N. J., I herewith submit a financial statement showing what we have done in their behalf, which we trust you will publish in the Journal:

Month of March loaned No. 6..	\$500 00
Month of March donated No. 6..	74 50
Month of April donated No. 6..	268 00
Month of May loaned Joint Ex-	
ecutive Board, Chicago.....	1,000 00
Month of May donated Joint	
Executive Board, Chicago..	220 25
Month of June donated Joint	
Executive Board, Chicago..	34 50

Total.....\$2,097 25

Fraternally yours,

M. F. CUSHING.

DON'T WORRY.

Doubtless there has been more or less worry since Adam hid in the bushes, but it is a curious physiological—indeed, it may be a psysiological fact that real worry, the cause that has a definite cause, is not so wearing as the imaginary worries that we persist in taking to bed with us. We cannot rest and be busy at the same time, and it is not hard to guess what will happen to the brain that insists on fretting and worrying when it should be enjoying the serenity of repose. Happy the man who is able to take the measure of his worries and troubles and value them for what they are! Happy, thrice happy, is the man who can present to their attacks the impenetrable armor of serenity! His years shall be long and full of charity. His head shall be in the sunshine, and there shall be no shadow about his feet. Old men will follow him and little children shall be his companions.—New York American

"PUBLIC UTILITIES IN CANADA."

Remarkable Expression of Editorial Opinion in Two Great Daily Newspapers.

(From the New York Times.)

In a recent issue the Toronto Globe says:

"The leaven is working not only in federal, but in provincial and municipal affairs. Public ownership is gaining ground all along the line. * * * Where are the exceptions? To what steam railway or electric railway, or gas, or electric lighting service will these words not apply? Where is the public service for which the people do not in the end pay nine-tenths of the cost, and which they ought not to own and control? The Dominion Parliament is not dealing to-day with an exceptional question; it is dealing with a question that may arise in every province and every municipality of Canada. The people should own and control all steam railways, all electric railways, all telegraphs and telephones, all lighting systems. All this cannot be done at once, but hardly a day passes without the opportunity of striking a blow for the cause.

Those who have watched the growth of the idea of municipal ownership and operation in Canada will recognize that this quotation expresses public opinion in that country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made no mistake from the political point of view when, a year ago, he brought forward his plan for a trans-continental railroad. He exposed himself to attack on all sides had there been any one to attack him, but the only opposition developed seems to be that which comes from the unconditional advocates of full government ownership and control, who object to permitting the Grand Trunk to have any share in the enterprise. Sir Wilfrid seems to have displayed great shrewdness in making a ministerial issue of a measure which both parties found it necessary to support. As the Toronto Globe points out, the logic of the situation will in time necessitate the nationalization of the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and all the other roads now owned and operated by private corpora-

tions. This does not offer the Tories much of an issue, since it merely goes a step further than the Liberals deem prudent and in the same direction. It might be supposed that experience with the Intercolonial Railway would have made the scheme of government ownership unpopular with taxpayers, since it has been burdensomely unprofitable from the outset. But it does not appear to have done so. It is argued that the building of the Intercolonial was determined by considerations other than those of commercial necessity, and that it cannot be expected to be profitable in the sense of earning dividends. It was laid out as political and military considerations dictated, and that it failed to tap profitable sources of traffic is not surprising.

The desire for the public ownership of all public utilities is perhaps the natural result of the Dominion policy in the matter of interprovincial railroads. It requires no great encouragement to popularize the idea of municipal trading wherever corporations have waxed strong and aggressive, and especially where they have made an effort to entrench themselves behind barriers of cunningly devised legislation designed for the upbuilding of sempiternal monopolies. Perhaps this is as true south of the St. Lawrence as north of it.

A Western paper tells of a man who was sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary for forgery. When they got him corralled he was forced to make shoes, using paper for soles. He said he could not see much difference between what he was sent there for doing and that which he was made to do when he was there.

Don't be a drone in the shop. If you're too tired to do a fair day's work you should be too honest to ask a fair day's pay. Lay off; rest up; give your employer full value for the union scale.

An approving conscience is better than an applauding world.

GO SLOW WITH DEMANDS.

Is the Artisan's Advice to Employer
and Employee.

"At this season of the year, according to the present day usage, workmen in many branches of trade will enter into new wage contracts with their employers.

The Artisan as the friend of labor, as well as of capital, whose interests are indetical and who are mutually dependent, advises the workmen to go slow and wary in this important matter. The business agent of his union may attempt to gain favor for himself by advising an increase in the wage scale. Let the workman be careful how he encourages this selfish ambition at his own expense.

Let us tell him, what perhaps he does not realize, but what is true—that this is a peculiarly bad time to try to raise wage scales.

The outlook for business at this juncture is by no means promising. The fever of speculation which has raged so fiercely and so long has now subsided, leaving the financial world in a condition of uncertainty, if not actual weakness. Many of the great industrial combinations are more or less crippled, leaving the owners of surplus capital in a state of distress. The shortage of the cotton crop has disastrously affected one of the most extensive industries in the country. The weather of the past winter and spring has been distinctly unfavorable to all the crops, on which, when all is fair, our national prosperity ultimately rests.

Finally, this is a presidential year, and all business will be disturbed and interrupted to a certain extent.

For these reasons, which all employers must take into account, it is more likely that wages will have to be lowered than that they can be increased.

The employee also, if he is wise, will take these conditions into account. He will use his reason instead of yielding to a blind passion for higher wages. He will see that he must co-operate with his employer, if either

of them is to prosper during the coming year."

We agree with the heading of this article. We will go further, and agree with nearly all of it. We are not quite ready to make overtures to the Employers' Association for a reduction, however, until the price of beefsteak is lowered. The heading would lead us to believe that the advice was for both employer and employed, but as we follow, line for line, we don't find any advice for the former, only that wages might have to be lowered, rather than raised. We get raked from platform, pulpit and press, our shortcomings are continually being held up before us, while the employer can resort to all kinds of chicanery to force us into submission, and we are told that they are running their own business. Trades unionism does not claim infallibility, that belongs to the higher realm—neither do we think that a little advice would hurt the average employer, now and then.

The Clothier and Haberdasher finds merit in a label:

"The more this subject is investigated the more does it become apparent that any scheme of distributing goods, no matter what their merits may be, that does not include a due regard for the retailer's interests and co-operation is faulty and foredoomed to failure. And since the generally accepted method of advertising to the consumer through the medium of the daily press is such a big undertaking and such an expensive one, it is surprising that such a simple, direct and effective way as the placing of a distinctive trade mark upon each article was so long neglected by manufacturers who were making goods of exceptionable merit, but who were not reaping half the reward they should, because their goods lost their identity the moment they left the factory. The fact that they gave satisfaction to the consumer was lost in the great mystery—'where did they come from?' Within the past two or three years, however, there has been a great awakening in regard to the value of a trade mark. It is now recognized as 'the great connecting link between the mill and the millions.'"

IS IT THE END OF THE WORLD IN AUSTRALIA ?

Socialistic Common Sense Is Bad Enough, but Surely This Is Anarchistic Madness.

(From the New York American.)

They are doing wild, crazy things in Australia. They are actually running the government for the benefit of a majority of the people !

They put workingmen into important offices. In the rules regulating factories they think more about a thousand girls working in the factory than of one owner living at the seaside fifty miles away.

They pass laws that they think will help the majority, and they do not even care if certain merchants or bankers go back to London.

They have an Arbitration Court, you know, in which all sorts of employers and employes may and **must** settle their differences in a way to avoid public disturbance.

They have extended their arbitration rule to railroad servants, to public employes and clerks.

And what do you suppose they have done—what wild, insane scheme have they put into practice ? Why, this—

They say that those appearing before the Arbitration Court **must** come without lawyers, unless lawyers are demanded by both sides.

The motive for this is mean, sordid economy.

They actually mean to protect the public from legal sharks by dispensing with them, when it can be done.

They are going to have parties interested appear before just judges, and they are going to dispense with the shrewd sharks that live on other men's quarrels.

If this is not socialistic insanity, what do you call it ?

What is to become of social order, and what is to become of society itself, if two men can settle a difference without giving half of their property to a lawyer.

What would be said about this in Brooklyn, where the lawyers have all

decided to hate Judge Gaynor because by refusing repeated postponements he has interfered with their plans for getting the last dollar that their clients have ?

TALKING DELEGATES COME HIGH

The Chronicle, official paper of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, thus offers employers a few facts to reflect upon:

The daily papers announce the merging of the Contractors' Association and the Employers' Association, and the reason given is that the assessments to pay the expenses of the Talking Delegate are too frequent. The secret of the whole matter is that the fair-minded employers, who have been roped into this fake, are beginning to realize that these associations were gotten up to create fat jobs for a few hot air merchants who have made a failure of everything they have ever undertaken. These Talking Delegates make the employer believe that that they have a spy system on labor meetings, and that the scoundrels who hire themselves out as spies cost a lot of money, and the employer puts up.

The trade union movement has no secrets, and therefore needs no one to spy on it. The Talking Delegates know this, and consequently are faking money from the employer. As stated above, there are no secrets in the labor movement. All its doings are printed weekly in the Chronicle, and we would advise all employers who wish to keep posted on the doings of organized labor (that's the way the Talking Delegates put it) to subscribe for the Chronicle. The information gained through the Chronicle is true and reliable. It is not manufactured behind closed doors to suit certain purposes.

Suppose you started in business and made a specialty of union goods, and your fellow tradesman passed your door to buy sweat-shop goods of another fellow who goes up the alley to get to the meetings of the Citizen's Alliance—what would you think of him ? Be honest now. What would you think of him ?

A QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

The question of discipline in trades unions is an old one to those of experience and a new one to all without it. It creeps upon the uninitiated like a searchlight, and all at once they think they have discovered a new and very important factor to the movement.

But it is quite old in the trade union movement, and all of the mature organizations have discovered that a union can best be protected by discipline.

The constitution and by-laws should be strong enough to impress the newly-elected candidate that it means something. And it should be enforced, so that those already initiated must know that it is not a thing to be conjured with.

A great deal also depends on the presiding officer. He should be perfectly familiar with the laws under which he is operating, and, without being arbitrary, he should be firm and unyielding.

Uncomplimentary remarks exchanged by members should be immediately suppressed, and the authority of the chair should be supported by a constitutional fine for disobedience. Charges preferred against union members or implied misconduct of some person should not be permitted unless specifically made in writing with unquestionable proof. Anyone can say that he saw Jim Smith or John Jones purchase a scab cigar, shave in an unfair shop or eat in a Jap restaurant, but it should not be allowed without the proof.

Discipline enforced does away with unpleasantness. And it should not be confined to the union hall. It should be taken into the workshop and factory. Discipline begets responsibility, and without no enterprise can prosper.

The nearer a union is conducted upon business principles the more stable it becomes. Imagine a member of the board of directors of some gigantic corporation attending an important meeting under the influence of liquor. How many men like to work under a drunken boss? And how many members of a union like to see an officer take his chair intoxicated? It is just as important that

a member should be sober when he attends his union meeting. and if he hasn't enough respect for his oath, his colleagues and himself, he should be fined a good, round sum and made to pay it.

Discipline is the strength of any organization. A union, like an army, is better and stronger with a hundred disciplined men than 500 of the unorganized.

THINK THESE OVER.

Nothing worth having comes easy.

Don't complain about trifles—ignore them.

An ounce of action is worth a ton of excuse.

There is a breadth of knowledge without depth.

Advancement is the secret source of this life's victory.

A man cannot hide where temptation cannot find him.

Good breeding is a letter of credit in any part of the world.

Brains and hustle make a combination that's hard to beat.

He who seeks friends must make his friendship worth seeking.

You are licked if you wait for the other fellow to land his blow first.

Manhood grows in the face of adversity; patronage diminishes it.

He who seeks to deceive everybody often deceives nobody but himself.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but we can dispise them.

Cheerfulness is the duty we owe to our neighbors as well as to ourselves.

There is no room in this busy world for the person who expects to be waited on.

It is wrong to imagine the world is against us just because we have a few failures.

No matter how rich he may be, no man is independent so long as he worships money.

Patience may be bitter experience to-day, but it will be filled with honey in the days that are to come.

Failure often marks the turning-point in the road of experience to the fountain of success.

Common sense enables a man to see things as they are and do things as they should be done.

A FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE.

Every day it becomes more evident that the united employers, with all means at their command, try to ruin the existence of the organizations of their employes, the continued increase in the number of economical battles between capital and labor are the proof positive for it. The Manufacturers' Alliance, led by the notorious enemy of organized labor, is steadily gaining influence, exerts the same wherever possible, provokes hatred and opposition, and fights all demands of the wage-slaves for better conditions, wherever they contain a clause for recognition of the union. In all parts of the country, in every branch of industry, the tools and envoys of this Manufacturers' Alliance make their appearance and try to force upon all trade unions a fight, more fierce and destroying than past history has ever witnessed.

In Pittsburg, Pa., more than three hundred delegates met at the convention of the Manufacturers' Alliance, renewing and completing their plans for the destruction of all organizations of labor, and extending the basis by which the partly economic independence and a humane existence of the working class must be destroyed. The rapid growth experienced by the Manufacturers' Association demands our most earnest consideration. The war began against the unions and everything connected with the progress and the final emancipation of the working class, is becoming more fierce every day.

What benefit can bring us all their philosophical arts of harmony, when the daily battles every day teach us just the contrary? The capitalists and manufacturers have not united themselves to advocate and bring about peace between capital and labor, they have been organized in order to be enabled to continue wage slavery and much suppress all wage slaves. Their aims are the destruction of the organizations of workingmen. And if we ever were in the least doubt about this, the correctness of our present opinion has been clearly demonstrated by the happenings at Chicago, where our members for the sake of principles of their un-

ion were to be starved. The present fight between capital and labor cannot be ended by the Civic Federation nor anybody else. This battle must be fought to the bitter end, and we must utilize all of our power and perseverance.

The questions of principles connected with the present struggle of organized labor also comprise the material interests of the existence of the working people. In the principle of unionism or unions in this fight, the workingmen will realize their condition as wage slaves and their future material interests will be safe.

Should the principles of unionism be defeated, the distress and misery of the past with all their horrors will again be in vogue, and new attempts and fights must be undertaken in order to win such conditions back, as we have to-day. With great fear the organized capitalists have observed the rapid growth of socialism and its principles among the ranks of the American working people, and they now prepare themselves in order to strike a blow aimed to destroy the stronghold of the workingmen—their organization. That blow, when dealt, will have no effect, if the working people of this country stand united in their defense.

What would you think of a church member who would kneel with his brother member and neighbor in prayer on Sunday night and steal his chickens on Monday night? What would you think of a union man who would attend the meeting of his fellow workers, declare himself for the principles of trade unionism, and then patronize the operator of a sweatshop of the employer of children? Be honest. If you are not sincere enough to live the principles you pretend to believe in, do not disgrace the men who try in their feeble way to do something for humanity.

There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of impropriety whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfares of some beings for the whim or convenience of others.

RIVALRY BETWEEN UNIONS.

Lennon Says Time Will Settle All Questions of Jurisdiction.

(By Secretary John B. Lennon, of the Tailors.)

One question in particular has been forced strikingly upon my attention during the past year in connection with our trade union movement. The subject is the one involving jurisdiction of different organizations and the claims made by different unions for jurisdiction over the same people. For several years a jurisdictional difference has existed between the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, but no trade unionist on this continent can point to a single instance where either of the organizations named has brought this contest into the trade union movement, or where it has been a disturbing factor in the progress of any organization. When the question of jurisdiction involved between us was passed upon by the convention of the American Federation of Labor both organizations acquiesced absolutely until the matter could be brought before succeeding conventions.

I point this out because I believe it to be the only safe policy for any of our International unions to pursue. Time, which settles all questions, will settle this one of jurisdiction, and the workers of our continent will in time discover where their interests will be best served, and they will decide finally to what jurisdiction they belong, and as they are the parties who are really at interest it is only right that when their decision is eventually given it shall be the rule to govern all organizations at interest. There is probably not a trade unionist who is at all familiar with my name and standing in the movement but that knows that I believe thoroughly in strict craft organization, and I feel confident from my knowledge of the past and observation of the present that time will demonstrate to the workers of our continent that it is in their own craft organization that they

can receive the best protection and secure the best conditions of labor.

THE LAW ON STRIKES.

Rights of All Parties to Labor Disputes Defined.

In an opinion last month Judge Evans, of the Federal Court, laid down certain principles which in a few words define the rights of all parties. The main points that he made were as follows:

First—Every person has the right to work for anybody who will employ him.

Second—Every person has a right to employ any one who wishes to work.

Third—Those who wish to strike may lawfully do so if no contracts prevent, and even if it violates a contract they may do so subject to damages therefor.

Fourth—Employers who wish to take the step usually called a "lock-out" may do so, subject, of course, to damages for any breach of contract.

Fifth—Labor unions are perfectly legitimate and possibly necessary.

Sixth—Peaceable and kindly arguments and even persuasions are perfectly admissible from members of labor unions in their efforts to induce persons not to take the places of those "locked out," yet all manner of violence in connection with such efforts is wrongful and unlawful.

The whole philosophy of a strike is covered by these cardinal principles. It is obvious that no set of men would strike if they believed that their places could be promptly filled and they themselves left without work. It is therefore obvious that the men in case of a strike will try to prevent others from taking their places.

The uncertainty of life makes up its greatest charm; if everything was certain life would be but doleful monotony.

No man can do more than his best, but a great many could do more than they think is their best.

E. J. LYNCH,
INTERNATIONAL PRESS

JAS. J. CULLEN,
GENL. SECY., TREAS. & EDITOR.



AN INJURY TO ONE IS
THE CONCERN OF ALL

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

HEADQUARTERS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

The Journal.

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M.
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cents.



The membership of the French unions has increased since 1890 from 481,000 to 1,481,485. In 1881 there were 179 labor unions in France. In 1903 there were 9,280.

Owing to an error appearing in a recent issue of our Journal, wherein Local 305, of Philadelphia, was recorded in the suspension list of having Brothers Wm. Dickenson, J. Kramer, Jos. Sanders, Wm. Green, H. J. Cullen, L. Palfreyman, C. Warner, E. Bermont and F. Bender suspended, we desire to announce that it was a mistake owing to an error on the part of the printer, as the members above mentioned have always been since the inception of the local, and are at the present time, members in good standing.

Some of organized labor's bitterest enemies are dead and forgotten, but organized labor is just awakening to its power, and in a few more years will win justice and recognition from all sides.

The United Mine Workers of America have provided for a general defense fund of approximately \$70,000 a month by making a levy of 15 cents a month in addition to the per capita tax of 10 cents.

We desire to correct an error which appeared in the recent issue of the Journal, wherein Local 174 was recorded as being suspended; inasmuch as the local has always been in good standing with this International Union, we desire the locals to take notice.

"The recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Metal Trades' Council be requested to unseat delegates of the Brass Workers' Union unless they pay back dues and other debts to the Allied Metal Workers' Local 73 was adopted."

The above notice appeared in the Official Journal of the Baltimore Federation of Labor. It seems strange how eager some men are to assist in trying to disrupt other organizations. The Metal Workers took polishers and buffers into their organization, and now they are to be forced out of the Central Labor Union unless they pay into the two organization. Wonderful what kind of unionism some men accept as their brand.

ASSISTING THE CHICAGO LOCALS

In accordance with the circular issued from headquarters appealing for aid to assist the Chicago locals involved at the present time in strike, the following moneys have been received from different locals:

Local 139—Northampton, Mass.	\$25 00
Local 4—Piqua, O.	1 55
Local 245—Decatur, Ill.	38 05
Local 76—Schenectady, N. Y.	24 50
Local 69—Toledo, O.	37 00
Local 31—London, Ont.	7 00
Local 33—Toronto, Ont.	5 00
Local 184—Pittsburg, Pa.	8 00
Local 128—San Francisco, Cal.	32 25

Total amount received to June 18th. \$178 35

Local 292, of Southbridge, Mass., wishes to acknowledge the courtesy of the S. Richard Co., shoe knife manufacturers of that town, in allowing ten hours pay for nine hours work to their employes.

Local 292 considers this an important step in the progress of unionism in that town.

While reading the June issue of our Journal, Detroit made a request that all business agents report the conditions of the trades in their respective locality. For St. Louis, the center of attraction at the present time, have had a great many of our traveling brothers who were compelled to leave, due to the slackness of work. I request members to stay away as work is very slack.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. P. GALVIN,
Business Agent No. 13, 66, 99.

Let us drape our charter in mourning for thirty days in token of the ignorance that still exists among the organized workers and their leaders.

Have no thoughts you dare not put in deeds.

An inspiration is mightier than an argument.

THE RAILROADING ACTS

Of a Few Disruptionists, Consisting of E. H. Pickett, Geo. Bartlett and the Famous Jack Toohey.

The following circular was sent to polishers and buffers locals throughout the country about two weeks ago by the above committee:

Rochester, N. Y., June 4, 1904.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In looking over the conditions of our International finances, and with no betterment of conditions in sight, we sincerely believe that if we were back under the head of the M. P., B. and P., as we were previously to the Syracuse Convention of 1896, that we could make far better progress towards bettering our conditions.

You are no doubt aware of the fact that this movement has been tried both in New York City and Cincinnati, O., but met with an apparent failure, because it was simply a local affair, and we all know that trying to bring about the separation at a convention would also prove a failure. Now, it is our intention to correspond with each and every Polishers' Local throughout the country and see if we can get enough of them to return to the old head of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, and confine the organization to that head.

Hoping you will give this your earnest consideration, and let us know your views on this question at your earliest opportunity, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
E. H. PICKETT,
GEO. BARTLETT,
JOHN TOOHEY,
Committee.

Endorsed by Executive Board:
JAMES STANTON,
SYLVESTER P. GARTLAND,
JOSEPH STOKES,
PATRICK LARKINS,
Metal Polishers' Local, No. 113,
Rochester, N. Y. (Seal.)

Through the courtesy of one of our secretaries we got a copy. It seems the committee thought it unnecessary to send a copy to the office, believing

that they might be able to accomplish their purpose before their acts would be detected by us, they knowing full well that as soon as we found out what they were doing we would counteract their movements. Not only have they railroaded the circular through the local and issued it, but have even gone so far as to get the seal from the Recording Secretary, whose possession it should be in, to use at Pickett's and Bartlett's room, where they hatched their little scheme.

It seems that this committee, with a few more of their shady movements, have got control of Local 113, and how one of this committee, namely Jack Toohey, should have the nerve to sign such a circular, is beyond our comprehension.

About two years ago Toohey was expelled from the organization by Local 1, of Detroit, Mich., for conduct unbecoming a man, as well as a member of organized labor. Their action was approved of by the Executive Board, and for two years Toohey was not allowed to associate with the members in good standing throughout the country in any of our meetings. The request that he again be allowed to join was taken up at two conventions, and his acts thoroughly discussed, and the conventions, by a unanimous vote decided that the organization was better off without Toohey, or a man of his stamp. After the last convention in Cleveland, a committee from Rochester wrote to the office asking if we would not use our influence with Local 1 to have Toohey admitted, believing that if again admitted to the organization he would conduct himself as a member ought to. Local 1 granted the permission that Local 113 could take him in, but he no sooner is admitted than he lines up with this com-

mittee and devises plans whereby he could separate the organization, and if the acts of his committee were successful, disrupt it. Not only did they railroad the circular through the meeting, but they signed the names of the local Executive Board to it without even the consent of some of the members of that local, thinking that it might have some weight with the membership at large.

On receipt of the circular, and believing that the local, as a whole, should not suffer for the acts of a few, a dispatch was sent to Bro. Stokes, which is as follows:

Sills Stove Factory, Rochester, N. Y.:

Have you approved of the circular issued by Pickett, Bartlett and Toohey to disrupt the International Union. Reply immediately.

E. J. LYNCH.

To this dispatch Bro. Stokes sent the following letter, which explains itself:

Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1904.

Mr. J. J. Cullen, New York:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your telegram received this noon, and as it was impossible for me to explain what I wished in a telegram, I waited till this evening. I was not surprised in the least to hear from you in regards to the matter. I saw one of those circulars last week, after returning from Lansdale, Pa. Our Financial Secretary brought it over to my room and asked me what I thought of it. I read it over, and saw my name attached to it. I asked him who gave the committee the authority to sign my name on that circular. He said he did not know. This subject was brought up at one of the meetings when I was not there, having to attend a joint meeting of the different trades in regard to an agreement. As I understand, it was all done in the meeting, committee appointed, and given full power to act. The fact is, it was railroaded through like a great deal of other business that is done in our meetings since the first of the year, and the new officers at the head of the local seem to care not

whether they violate our constitution or not, and the few who disapprove of their action and try to live up to our constitution are put down as kickers; but in this case I did not have a chance to kick, for it was done too quick. After I had read one of the circulars I made up my mind I would see the committee, and yesterday afternoon I saw Pickett. I asked him who gave him the permit to have those names printed on that circular, and he said it was voted on by the local, and I told him I did not approve of such business, and especially at this time while we have so much trouble on our hands, as it would surely cause a great deal of hard feeling amongst our members at large.

Trusting this is satisfactory, and proof enough that I do not approve of the action taken in regard to this circular, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. J. STOKES.

At the same time, on the following day I sent a dispatch to Bro. Cooper, the Secretary of the local, which is as follows:

June 14, 1904.

Luke Cooper, 23 Jefferson Avenue,
Rochester, N. Y.:

Has the general membership of your local approved of the circular issued by you, and endorsed by the Executive Board, to disrupt the International Union? Reply, as action will be taken on the local immediately.

E. J. LYNCH.

To this reply the following letter was sent by Bro. Cooper:

Rochester, N. Y., June 14, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Lynch:

Your telegram received in regard to circular. I will say, as far as I am concerned, this circular affair is something I did not have anything to do with, because my being Financial Secretary keeps me busy for the first hour or so, and I could not state any particulars about it. This was brought up by a certain few and railroaded through, as other business has been done of late by this same particular few. I will also say, at this time, I am one of the very small minority, and Bro. Stokes is likewise, and I will say that Bro. Stokes was not at any of those meetings at which the circu-

lar was brought up, nor did he know that his name was on the circular until I showed him one, and that was on the day after he came from Lansdale, Pa., on a case concerning the International.

I did not know anything about what was on the circulars until it happened that I had to make out the monthly report, so I had to get the local seal on the report, and it was necessary for me to go to the boarding house of Bartlett and Pickett, as they had the seal there to seal the circular, and while I was there Pickett handed me one of the circulars. This was on Sunday, the 5th of June. I had not seen Bro. Stokes since the Tuesday previous, but he came to work on Tuesday, the 6th, and I told him about it. Bro. Stokes says, what have they got my name on there for? I never sanctioned anything of that kind. So I gave Bro. Stokes the circular on the night of the 6th in his room. Bro. Stokes said to me at the time, that looks bad for me, as my name is on there, but I never told the committee to put it there. He said he would not be surprised if he got a communication from you about it.

Now, Bro. Lynch, the affair of McLaughlin was trained through by the same parties, but as he has not been initiated yet, I shall try and stop it, by showing the letter you sent to me, but I would not be surprised if they ignored this same letter, as they accepted McLaughlin's application on the typewritten letter that you sent here giving Toohey permission to be reinstated as a new member.

I will state that it is an injustice to some of the members here, as we have some very good ones, but for certain causes they have dropped from activity entirely. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. COOPER,

Financial Secretary.

As this circular was only the acts of a few unprincipled members, no further comment is necessary. All that we needed was to show the general membership who was responsible, as well as why it was sent.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. LYNCH,

International President.

JAS. J. CULLEN,

General Secretary.

OVER COURT DECISION.

Injunction in Strike at Beaver Dam to Prevent Picketing is Dissolved.

Milwaukee labor leaders are jubilant over the dissolving of the temporary injunction granted to the Malleable Iron Range Company of Beaver Dam against certain of its striking employes, restraining them from interfering with the employes of the company or from picketing the factory.

The question of dissolving the injunction was argued before Judge Dick. The defendants were members of Metal Polishers' Union No. 311, who struck several weeks ago. The union was represented by Attorney W. A. Rubin of Milwaukee, who went to Beaver Dam accompanied by District Organizer Hanson.

Mr. Hanson says that only two injunctions of the kind have ever been dissolved in the United States.

Pitted against Attorney Rubin, as counsel for the Malleable Iron Range Company, were Judge Lamoreaux and Senator Burke, both of Beaver Dam. They appeared with a counter petition that the temporary injunction be made permanent.

In his decision Judge Dick said:

"A strike is said to be a combination among laborers (those employed by others) to compel an increase of wages and the like. The defendants acted within their right when they went out on a strike. Whether with good cause or without any cause or reason, they had a right to quit work for the plaintiff, and their reasons for quitting work they need not give to any one. That they went out together or in a body, by agreement or preconcerted arrangement, does not militate against them or affect this case. But such rights are reciprocal and the plaintiff had the right to discharge any or all of the defendants, with or without cause, and it cannot be inquired into as to what the cause was, so far as this case is concerned.

"The defendants have the right to argue or discuss with the employes of the plaintiff, with their consent, the question whether such employes should work for the plaintiff."

The court held that the charges of violence made by the company were not proved. He said:

"Labor unions, when lawfully conducted to promote the welfare of individual members, are not only commendable, but should be encouraged."

"You will find willing slaves and hypocrites in every organization. They who dare to make hell on earth a reality. Oh, you who wish to help bring peace on earth, dare to think for yourselves; then do your duty by word and deed; show the poor people that the way to real freedom lies in having a will of their own and making good use of it. When the truth is taught to the young, poverty and all hell conditions will be done away, and heaven will be found right here. False teaching is what keeps us in hell here, and no one knows where such teaching will land us."—James Russell Lowell.

The result of the efforts of organized labor in Japan are shown to be very productive. The Japanese Federation of Labor, though of recent organization, and a membership of about 300,000 wage-earners, has succeeded in securing the enactment of many laws providing for the regulation of hours, wages, age of workers, the protection of life and health. What may sound strange to the American wage-earner who has also spent much effort in the enactment of labor laws, is, as is claimed by a recent writer from Japan, that the laws enacted in the interest of the worker are rigidly enforced.

A man's character may be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps. Good reading is uplifting, elevating, whilst bad reading lowers and degrades. Parents who are unmindful of the companionship of their children should not overlook the importance of providing them with the best companions in the world of books. Many of the cases before the juvenile court are traceable to the evil influence of bad literature in the hands of boys and girls.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has been the wish of the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst a most esteemed and beloved brother,

EDWIN J. HEATHFIELD;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 1, Detroit, Mich., bow in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, knowing that in his death we have lost a faithful member and officer, and his family a loving and indulgent son, husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That he has left an impression on our memory, that we never can forget. We sincerely mourn his loss for his kindly disposition and faithful performance of his duties; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved wife and relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our local as a lasting tribute to his memory, and that a copy be sent to the Journal and to the family of the deceased.

F. SCHULTS,
B. STODER,
T. LYNCH,

Trustees.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His wisdom to take from us our worthy brother,

DAVID HART;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local 187, of Wakefield, Mass., do hereby tender our sincere sympathy to the parents and brothers and sisters of our deceased brother in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in our records, a copy sent to our Journal for publication and our charter draped for thirty days.

JAMES F. CURLY,
P. J. TURNER,
GEO. H. NEUSTIS,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has recalled from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother,

THOMAS O'DONNELL;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 1 of Detroit, Mich., bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Lord, and we believe that his soul is with his Creator, enjoying eternal rest, for in life his motto was, "Do wrong unto no one, and do right, even to the humblest of his fellow beings;" living a life kind and pure in every respect. We the members of Local No. 1, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at the loss of such a good brother; and be it therefore, further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in our minutes, a copy be published in our official Journal, also our charter be draped for thirty days. We also express our sympathy for the family of our deceased brother.

F. SCHULTS,
B. STODER,
T. LYNCH,

Trustees.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother,

JOHN A. McILVANEY;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Sterling Silver Finishers, Local 282, of New York City, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust Divine Providence will in His ever ready compassion assuage and soften their grief and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days. Also a copy be published in the Journal of the M. P., B., P., B. M., B. & S. W. I. U. of N. A.

JOSEPH A. HIBBARD,
OTTO KUENZ,
JULIUS DUTIN, JR.

Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

No. 1—New York City and Vicinity.

Wm. J. Conlon, President, Local 296.
John E. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary, Local 87.
Daniel Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12.
P. B. Downing, Organizer, 25 Third Avenue.

No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.
J. Reece, Vice-President, Local 121, Paterson, N. J.
Wm. McCann, Recording Secretary, Local 9, 147 Park St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles McLeod, Secretary-Treasurer Local 98, 159 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

No. 3—State of Connecticut.

F. L. Jackman, President, Local 162, 55 Goodwill Ave., Meriden, Conn.
Daniel B. Cashman, First Vice-President.
D. F. Kelly, Secretary, Treasurer, Local 73, 47 Ayers St., Waterbury, Ct.
M. J. Hanlon, Organizer, 58 Lewis ave., Meriden, Conn.

No. 4—Massachusetts.

Michael H. Dillon, President, Local 151, 8 Batchelder St., Worcester, Mass.
John Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, Watertown, Mass.
Wm. Shea, Organizer, 89 Water st., Woburn, Mass.

No. 5—New York State, North of Albany.

Joseph Stokes, President, Local 113, 144 Frank St., Rochester.
Fred. Frost, Vice-President, Local 188 Schenectady, N. Y.
W. T. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 76, 910 Duane St., Schenectady, N. Y.
Thomas Moriarty, Organizer, 833 Hamilton St., Schenectady, N. Y.

No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.

Wm. E. Miller, President, 24 Dunham Avenue.
Fred. Orth, Vice-President 1573 Cedar Avenue.
H. Allen, Treasurer, 48 Delaware st.
Peter Curley, Organizer, 393 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

No. 7—Canada, Northern Section.

W. J. Farley, President, 36 Alice St., Toronto, Ont.
E. Carrie, Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.
Chas. Welby, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 1007, St. Catharines, Ont.
Wm. Whittaker, Organizer, 255 Summach st., Toronto, Ont.

No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.

Chas. A. Kilbourn, President, Local 68, 4th and Crawford sts, Middletown, O.
John Cunningham, Vice-President, Local 39, Marion, Ind.
Harry Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 68, 1549 Banklick St., Cincinnati, O.
Roy Kelly, Local 102, Springfield;
Frank Scheffel, Local 124, Columbus, Executive Board.
Charles R. Atherton, Organizer, 26 Monmouth St., Dayton, O.

No. 9—State of Michigan, Including Toledo.

Edward J. Heathfield, President, Local 1, 273 Gratoit ave., Detroit, Mich.
George Raymond, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 1, 132 16th St., Detroit.
John Clarken, Organizer, 273 Gratiot ave., Detroit.

No. 10—Chicago and Vicinity.

G. S. Hunt, President, 7023 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
R. G. Crane, Secretary-Treasurer, 167 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
John Lindroth, Organizer, 38 Sigel St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 11—Wisconsin.

W. W. Britton, President, Local 45, 263 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.
W. Weber, Vice-President, Local 141.

William Hansen, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 10, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

—
No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.

Edward Leberman, President and Organizer, 1310 Franklin av., St. Louis
William Robinson, Vice-President, Local 111.
George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, 1536 Blair Avenue.

—
No. 13—Philadelphia and Vicinity.

Daniel J. Lynch, President, Local 211.
Louis Marcus, Secretary-Treasurer, 2139 N. Gratz St.
Robert Bright, Organizer, 1436 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Little Tildy—Don't you get awful tired doin' nothin', mister?

Langulid Lannigan—Turrible, sissy; but I never complain. Everybody has dere troubles.

Delays are never dangerous when we are angry.

Business Agents.

—
John J. Flynn, New York City.
E. Leberman, Local 13, 1310 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Joyce, Local 143, 132 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Robert E. Crane, Local 127, 171 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Starr, Local 34, 326 E. 21st St., New York City.
Arthur Hopkins, Local 127, 167 E. Washington st., Chicago.
Harry Baker, Local 90, 1331 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
D. J. Lynch, Local 211, Philadelphia, 1436 Ridge Ave.
W. T. Munday, Local 102, 361 W. Main st., Springfield, O.

“Jones is tickled to death over the event; he wanted the baby bad.”

“He ought to be satisfied then; it's unquestionably the worst on the block.”

It is love for men that lifts a **man** above men.

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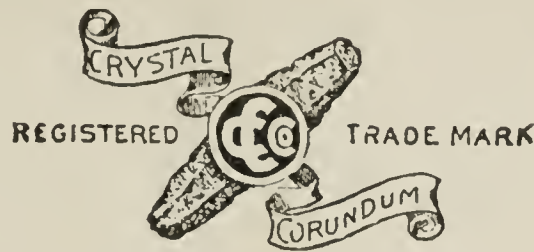
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LIMITED.

T O R O N T O , C A N A D A

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT.

'Emery is a mechanical admixture of corundum and magnetite or hematite. It is, of course, the presence of corundum in the emery that gives to it its abrasive qualities and makes it of commercial value, and the abrasive efficiency of emeries varies according to the percentage of corundum they contain.'—*Bulletin No. 180, Department of Interior.*

THE JOURNAL.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

President.... E. J. LYNCH,

Germania Bank Building, New York City.

PETER CURLEY,
393 Ontario st., Cleveland, O.

W. M. WHITTAKER,
255 Sumach st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

JOHN T. DALY,
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29. Albany, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets
at Engineers' Hall, 41 Hudson st.

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets
at Engineers' Hall, Hudson ave.

177. Allegheny, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.)
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, oppo. P. O.

118. Athol, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at
C. L. U. Hall.

114. Aurora, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at
Cigarmakers' Hall, 10 S. Broadway.

288. Baltimore, Md. (B. W.) Meets
at Machinists Hall, 219 Calvert st.

285. Bath, Me. (P. & B.) Meets at
Carpenters' Hall.

155. Bay State, Mass. (P., B. & P.)
Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill st.

138. Belleville, Ill. (Pol & Buff) Meets
at Adler's Hall, cor. 1st place and
Race st.

265. Beloit, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at
Trades' Council Hall.

18. Boston, Mass. (Chand. M.) Meets
at Machinists' Hall, Wells Memorial
Building.

55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at
Wells Memorial Hall.

95. Boston, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at
Dwight Hall, 514 Tremont st.

192. Boston, Mass. (B. M.) Meets
at Wells Memorial Building.

40. Bridgeport, Conn. (P. & B.)
Meets at cor. Middle and Gold sts.

78. Bridgeton, N. J. (Pol.) Meets
at Union Carpenters' Hall, S. Lau-
rel st.

173. Bristol, Conn. (Pol.)

12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets
at New Labor Lyceum Hall, Myrtle
and Willoughby aves.

204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.)
Meets at Muller's Hall, Monroe and
Humboldt sts.

284. Brooklyn, N. Y. (Brit. W.)

17. Buffalo, N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at
at Council Hall.

228. Charleston, Ill. (Pol.) Meets
at Trades' Council Hall.

THE JOURNAL.

6. Chicago, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Desplaines and Lake sts.
88. Chicago, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at 109 Wells st.
127. Chicago, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at 122 W. Lake st.
143. Chicago, Ill. (Chan. M.) Meets at Hoppe's Hall, Sangamon and Monroe sts.
275. Chicago, Ill. (L. C. M.) Meets at Bricklayers' Hall, corner Monroe and Peoria sts.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, Market st.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets At Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine st.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P.) Meets at Cosmopolitan Hall, Vine st.
72. Cincinnati, O. (B. W.) Meets at 711 Main st.
3. Cleveland, O. (P. & B.) Meets at 393 Ontario st.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chand. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st, room 1.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
124. Columbus, O. (B. M.) Meets at s. w. corner 3d and Moun sts.
5. Dayton, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Lafayette Hall.
241. Decatur, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall on E. Main st.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P., B. & B. W.) Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall on E. Main st
254. Denver, Col. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall.
54. Derby, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Hall.
295. Derby, Conn. (Brit. W.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
1. Detroit, Mich. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 273 Gratiot ave.
23. Detroit, Mich. (B. M.) Meets at 273 Gratiot ave.
172. Detroit, Mich. (Met. Spin.) Meets at Chene's Hall, 682 Monroe ave.
185. Detroit, Mich. (B. W.) Meets at Schroeder's Hall, 56 Monroe st.
259. Detroit, Mich. (M. Stam.) Meets at Chene's Hall, Monroe ave.
281. Detroit, Mich. (F. T.) Meets at Becker Hall, corner Antone and Adams aves.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (P. & B. W.) Meets at 33 Lion st.
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
64. Elgin, Ill. (P. B. & C.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (P. & B.) Meets at Franklin Hall, 909 Elizabeth ave.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P.) Meets at Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 322 Carroll st.
297. Elyrie, O. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple.
234. Fremont, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Woodman Hall, corner Front and Chrogan sts.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bartenders' Hall.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall.
43. Hamilton, O. (B. M.) Meets at Co-operative Hall, corner 2d and Court sts.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall.
309. Hamilton, Can. (S. & Brit. W.)
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P. & B.) Meets at 320 Hope st.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at 100 Asylum st.
153. Hartford, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at 100 Asylum st.
290. Hartford, Conn. (B. W.) Meets at Central House.
310. Hartford, Conn. (Mixed.)
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hill Hall.
258. Ilion, N. Y. (P. & B.)
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (Pol.) Meets at Iron Molders' Hall, 36½ E. Washington st.

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38. Jamestown, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Textile Hall.
62. Jersey City, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Butler's Hall, corner 3d and Grove sts.
193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Butler's Hall, corner Grove and 3d sts.
146. Kansas City, Mo. (Mixed.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, 9th and Central sts.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. & B.) Meets at Polishers Hall, cor. Park & Main sts
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Polishers' Hall, Robinson Bank Building, Main and Park sts.
175. Kensington, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Turner's Hall, 2503 Kensington ave.
222. Kensington, Ill. (B. W. L. S. & M. P. M.) Meets at 2503 Kensington ave., Pullman, Ill.
197. Lansdale, Pa. (Pol.)
214. Lancaster, Pa. (Pol., Buff. & Pla.) Meets at Y. M. C. A. Building, 22 S. Queen st.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, Ilion, N. Y.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.)
31. London, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall.
32. London, Ont., Can. (P. & B.) Meets at Oriental Hall, Clarence st.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. M.) Meets at 107½ N. Main st.
103. Lowell, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at Bay State Hall.
302. Lyons, N. Y. (S. & Brit. W.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Union Hall.
179. Marengo, Ill. (Pol. & Buf.) Meets at Molders' Hall.
39. Marion, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Kily's Hall.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, State st.
134. Meriden, Conn. (B. W.) Meets at Turner's Hall, Pratt st.
162. Meriden, Conn. (S. & G. Burn.) Meets at St. Jean Baptists' Hall, Pratt st.
167. Meriden, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Musical Hall, State st.
224. Meriden, Conn. (Met. Spln.) Meets at City Mission Block, room 17.
225. Meriden, Conn. (Brit. W.)
236. Meriden, Conn. (K. M.) Meets at Wilcox Block.
248. Meriden, Conn. (M. T.)
- 256...Meriden, Conn. (S. W.) Meets in Court of Connecticut Rooms, in Wilcox Block.
277. Menominee, Mich. (Pol.)
48. Middletown, O. (P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. & B.) Meets at 310 State st.
141. Milwaukee, Wis. (B. M.) Meets at Lipp's Hall, n. w. corner 3d and Prairie sts.
148. Milwaukee, Wis. (C. M.) Meets at District Council Hall, 318 State st.
116. Minneapolis, Minn. Meets at Union Temple.
182. Nassau, N. H. (Pol.)
44. Newark, N. J. (P & B.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
105. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 52 Holland st.
166. Newark, O. (Pol.) Meets at Labor Hall.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
280. Newark, N. J. (S. W.)
202. Newcastle, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets in Dean Block.
126. New Britain, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at Hanna's Hall.
163. New Britain, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Bardic's Hall, Arch st.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Pol.) Meets at Dougherty's Meeting Room, Main st., So. Bound Brook.
25. New Haven, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall, Chapel st., between Church and Temple sts.
205. New Haven, Conn. (Met. Stam.)
276. New Haven, Conn. (L. M.) Meets at O. F. Hall, 781 Chapel st.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (Pol & Buff.) Meets at Chambers Hall.
34. New York City. (P. & B.) Meets at 393 Second ave.

THE JOURNAL.

61. New York City. (B. M.) Meets at 393 Second av.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 Second ave.
201. New York City. (P. T. W.) Meets at 393 Second ave.
239. New York City. (C. M.)
282. New York City. (S. F.) Meets at Florence Hall, 1st st. and 2d av.
296. New York City. (B. Pump W.) Meets at Greenwich Hall, 131 Christopher st., near Hudson.
139. Northampton, Mass. (P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main st.
169. Norwich, Conn. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Alice Building, Main st.
- 84...Orange, Mass. (Pol.).. Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main st.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (Pol.) Meets at 1331 Ridge ave., corner Wallace st.
211. Philadelphia, Pa. (B. W.) Meets at Chandelier Makers' Hall, s. e. cor. 15th st. and Ridge ave.
278. Philadelphia, Pa. (E. I. W.) Meets at Chandelier Makers' Hall, corner 15th st. and Ridge ave.
305. Philadelphia, Pa. (S. W.)
184. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. M.) Meets at Morehead Hall, 2d ave. and Grant st.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.)
4. Piqua, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall, 204 N. Main st.
287. Port Jervis, N. Y. (S. W.)
260. Portland, Me. (S. W.)
307. Port Washington, Wis. Meets at Gallas Hall.
111. Quincy, Ill. (Pol & Buf.)
113. Rochester, N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at Englert's Hall, Water and Andrews sts.
229. Rochester, N. Y. (S. & Brit. W) Meets at Molders' Hall, 4 W. Main st.
271. Rockford, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Electrical Workers' Hall.
301. Richmond, Ind. (B. W.)
58. San Francisco, Cal. (B. M.)
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at 1133 Mission st.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.)
76. Schenectady, N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall.
109. Schenectady, N. Y. (B. F.) Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall.
188. Schenectady, N. Y. (M. F.) Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall.
253. Schenectady, N. Y. (F. T.)
198. Shelbourne Falls, Mass. (Pol., Buff. & Pla.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.
183. Southington, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Celtic Hall.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at Labor Lyceum, S. Main st.
244. South Norwalk, Conn. (B. W.)
292. Southbridge, Mass. (P.)
30. Springfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Dwight st.
102. Springfield, O. (B. M.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly, room 5, fourth floor, Johnson Building, West Main st.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at French Union Hall, Chicopee.
92. Stamford, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at Forrester's Hall, Main st.
149. Stamford, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Brass Molders' Hall, Atlantic Square.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (P. & B.)
97. St. Catherines, Ont. (Pol.) Meets at Mason Hall, 63 St. Paul st.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (Pol.) Meets at 1026 Franklin ave.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin ave.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at Metal Trades Headquarters, 1310 Franklin ave.
273. St. Paul, Minn. (B. W.) Meets at Federation Hall, 308 Nebraska st.
154. Taunton, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, Winthrop st.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (C. H. W.) Meets at Allen House.
2. Toledo, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W.) Meets at Clarke's Hall.
21. Toronto, Ont. (Pol., Buf. & Pla.) Meets in Cameron Hall, corner Queen West and Cameron sts.

THE JOURNAL.

33. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. M.)
Meets at Occidental Hall, Bathurst
and Queen sts.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.)
Meets at St. Andrew's Market,
Maud st.
294. Toronto, Ont., Can. (S. & Brit.
W.) Meets at Richmond Hall,
Room 6.
195. Trenton, N. J. (Pol., Buff. &
Pla.) Meets at 132 Warren st.
226. Trenton, N. J. (B. W.) Meets
at 132 S. Warren st.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at
Germania Hall.
112. Troy, N. Y. (B. M.) Meets at
Tania Hall, corner 12th st. and 5th
ave., N. Troy.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (P. & B.)
Meets at Kidd's Hall, Turtle Creek.
181. Unionville, Conn. (Pol.) Meets
at Lenox Club Room.
308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.)
187. Wakefield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets
at G. A. R. Hall.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. & B.)
Meets Polishers' and Buffers' Hall.
219. Wallingford, Conn. (Tin. Pla.)
Meets at J. Mitchell's Club Hall.
263. Wallingford, Conn. (S. W.)
279. Wallingford, Conn. (B. & S. W.)
Meets Polishers' and Buffers' Hall.
200. Warren, O. (Pol., Buff. & Pla.)
Meets at Dewey Lodge Hall.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.)
Meets at Buffers and Polishers'
Hall, 11½ Grand st.
196. Waterbury, Conn. (B. W.)
207. Waterbury, Conn. (Met. Spin.)
50. Watertown, Mass. (P.) Meets
at Hotel Riverside.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.)
Meets at Doolittle and Hall Block.
140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets
at Central Labor Union Hall.
80. Westfield, Mass. (Pol.) Meets
at C. L. U. Hall.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol.)
151. Worcester, Mass. (Pol.) Meets
at Granite Hall, 566 Main st.

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